

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 15TH SEP.
TEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH SEPTEMBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 14TH SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 15th September 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,683	9,14,397	543	1,722	9,78,547	568	91,67,701	91,83,261	15,560	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	87,720	102	862	85,840	100	7,94,267	7,66,163	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	70,542	94	752	68,078	91	8,93,711	7,18,332	...	...	...	...
Berwada Extension	198	21	3,143	150	21	204	10	37,111	27,104	...	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	3,17,214	185	1,789	3,16,520	177	37,78,622	34,51,353	...	...	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	37	17	1,044	61	17	910	54	5,686	7,211	1,525	...	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,66,224	160	1,042	1,76,739	170	17,13,714	18,47,272	1,33,558	...	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	4,180	77	54	4,510	84	43,179	52,348	9,169	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	92,644	80	1,165	1,12,573	97	11,33,624	11,53,582	19,958	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	68,599	91	756	77,290	102	9,35,824	8,48,494	...	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	11,679	58	200	7,953	40	1,16,195	1,07,215	...	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	5,783	45	...	62,559	62,559	...	...	...
TOTAL	232	8,271	17,37,386	210	8,508	18,35,562	216	1,86,19,634	1,82,24,954	...	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,47,905	218	2,548	5,07,182	199	58,90,787	64,00,934	6,00,147	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,75,134	220	797	1,45,491	183	18,58,894	16,85,383	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,33,927	411	813	3,25,360	400	27,34,103	27,14,609	...	...	...	...
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	15,157	121	125	16,390	131	1,56,642	1,70,983	14,341	...	...	...
East Coast (state)	90	321	20,524	64	427	18,417	43	2,76,074	3,25,819	49,745	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	90,988	125	746	1,09,866	147	10,70,208	10,81,889	11,681	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	980	39	25	1,500	60	19,595	21,285	1,690	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	489	61	8	421	53	4,745	4,004	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,330	11,85,164	222	5,489	11,25,027	205	1,20,11,048	1,24,94,006	4,83,858	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	3,79,470	255	1,490	3,24,142	218	43,39,702	38,96,851	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	1,86,244	404	461	2,11,000	458	20,93,210	22,11,588	1,18,378	...	...	...
Madras	236	840	1,97,630	235	840	1,91,929	228	21,57,695	22,44,951	87,256	...	...	...
TOTAL	340	2,791	7,63,344	274	2,791	7,27,071	261	85,90,607	83,53,390	...	...	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umalla-Kalka	152	161	21,335	132	161	23,033	143	2,35,720	2,53,283	17,563	...	...	...
Tarkessur	222	22	4,614	210	22	4,620	210	51,463	53,354	1,891	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	5,323	79	66	7,529	114	68,614	78,581	9,967	...	...	...
Bengal Dooars	148	36	5,652	157	36	5,920	164	49,675	57,810	8,135	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	9,093	117	78	7,991	102	1,21,744	1,17,460	...	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	12,585	247	51	13,208	259	1,25,876	1,30,922	5,046	...	...	...
TOTAL	157	415	58,602	141	414	62,301	150	6,53,092	6,91,410	38,318	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	9,324	9,324	...	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	46,868	141	333	32,783	68	5,82,637	5,28,453	...	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	1,385	107	13	810	62	11,489	11,228	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	257	168	27,218	252	168	15,898	147	2,56,508	2,32,841	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	3,980	398	10	2,776	278	32,364	35,913	3,549	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	29,090	80	362	37,076	102	3,22,412	3,59,933	37,521	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Malsana	60	93	4,446	48	93	4,100	44	46,153	43,112	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur	71	29	2,383	82	29	2,296	79	21,549	21,688	139	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	3,218	45	72	2,480	34	27,880	29,966	2,086	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	715	32	22	750	34	7,804	6,281	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,19,303	114	1,115	99,869	90	13,08,796	12,78,739	...	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	23,217	70	334	21,175	63	2,20,260	2,07,538	...	...	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,990	65	46	3,178	69	27,105	30,144	3,039	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	18,035	50	364	12,700	35	2,06,500	1,57,490	...	...	...	...
Oodeypore-Chitor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	1,020	17	...	(i) 7,119	7,119	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	5,029	53	94	5,543	59	50,498	58,899	8,401	...	...	...
TOTAL	63	838	49,277	59	899	43,616	49	5,13,369	4,61,196	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	234	18,687	39,15,076	209	19,216	38,93,446	203	4,16,96,546	4,15,04,595	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rotam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, the Hyderabad-Shadipalli and the Wazirabad-Lyallpur railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 1st August to 14th September 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXII of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 14TH SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 15th September 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	599	1,683	9,14,397	543	1,722	9,78,547	568	2,29,18,837	2,38,61,832	9,42,995	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	87,720	102	862	85,846	100	26,74,698	27,56,135	81,437	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	70,542	94	752	68,678	91	25,12,318	19,73,425	...	5,38,893	...	
Berwada Extension	170	21	3,143	150	21	204	10	71,125	76,018	4,893	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	3,17,214	185	1,789	3,16,520	177	1,13,03,667	1,07,67,257	...	5,36,410	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,044	61	17	910	54	16,502	18,935	2,433	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,06,224	160	1,042	1,76,739	170	38,39,049	42,31,130	3,92,081	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutpet	75	54	4,180	77	54	4,516	84	(c) 91,730	1,22,228	30,498	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,165	92,644	80	1,165	1,12,573	97	30,69,110	31,47,979	78,869	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	68,599	91	756	77,290	102	26,72,094	24,96,549	...	1,75,545	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	11,679	58	200	7,953	40	3,66,019	3,35,787	...	30,232	...	
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	5,786	45	...	(f) 62,559	62,559	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,271	17,37,386	210	8,308	18,35,562	216	4,95,35,149	4,98,49,834	3,14,685	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,541	5,47,965	218	2,548	5,07,382	199	1,42,21,417	1,71,00,547	28,79,130	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,75,134	220	797	1,45,491	183	48,14,934	45,81,027	...	2,33,907	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,33,977	411	813	3,25,360	400	54,86,573	55,14,689	28,116	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	15,157	121	125	16,390	131	3,64,796	3,79,158	14,362	...	...
East Coast (state)	99	391	20,524	64	427	18,417	43	6,90,301	8,86,607	1,96,306	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	164	730	90,988	125	746	1,09,866	147	26,36,385	28,07,467	1,71,082	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	980	39	25	1,500	60	36,228	42,623	6,395	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	489	61	8	421	53	11,283	8,493	...	2,790	...	
TOTAL	243	5,330	11,85,164	222	5,489	11,25,027	205	2,82,61,917	3,13,20,611	30,58,694	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	3,79,470	255	1,490	3,24,142	218	1,51,63,970	1,32,98,454	...	18,65,516	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	1,86,244	404	461	2,11,000	458	74,36,499	84,12,406	9,75,907	...	...
Madras	243	840	1,97,630	235	840	1,91,929	228	48,03,003	51,46,950	3,43,947	...	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	7,63,344	274	2,791	7,27,071	261	2,74,03,472	2,68,57,810	...	5,45,662	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	281	16,392	36,85,894	225	16,788	36,87,660	220	10,52,00,538	10,80,28,253	28,27,717	...	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	21,335	132	161	23,033	143	6,12,483	6,54,542	42,057	...	...
Tarkessur	269	22	4,614	210	22	4,620	210	1,44,437	1,42,271	...	2,166	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	5,323	79	66	7,529	114	2,03,835	2,10,869	7,034	...	...
Bengal Doonars	161	36	5,652	137	36	5,920	164	86,652	1,14,049	27,397	...	...
Dhru-Sadiya	136	78	9,093	117	78	7,991	102	2,52,611	2,60,182	8,171	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	12,585	247	51	13,208	259	3,00,937	3,66,277	65,340	...	...
TOTAL	164	415	58,602	141	414	62,301	150	16,00,357	17,48,190	1,47,833	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guna	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	(j) 14,533	14,533	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	46,868	141	333	32,783	98	14,59,838	13,57,619	...	1,02,219	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,385	107	13	810	62	33,811	35,526	1,715	...	...
Rajpura-Bhitinda	271	108	27,218	252	108	15,898	147	5,80,865	5,31,874	...	48,991	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	3,980	398	10	2,776	278	(k) 45,583	73,351	27,768	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	89	362	29,090	80	362	37,076	102	7,59,160	8,09,835	50,675	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	4,446	48	93	4,100	44	1,62,195	1,46,331	...	15,864	...	
Kolhapur	81	29	2,383	82	29	2,296	79	69,747	57,458	...	3,289	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	3,218	45	72	2,480	34	1,06,981	1,21,255	14,274	...	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	715	32	22	750	34	18,605	17,316	...	1,289	...	
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,19,303	114	1,115	99,869	90	32,27,785	31,65,098	...	62,687	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	25,217	70	334	21,175	63	8,11,489	9,24,762	1,13,273	...	...
Jetalpur-Rajkot	68	46	2,996	65	46	3,178	60	70,342	83,463	13,121	...	...
Kodhpur-Bickaneer	58	304	18,035	50	364	12,700	35	5,61,771	4,53,164	...	1,08,607	...	
Odeypore-Chitor	...	...	...	...	61	1,020	17	...	(m) 7,119	7,119	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	5,029	53	94	5,543	59	1,48,239	1,81,589	33,350	...	...
TOTAL	78	838	49,277	59	899	43,616	49	15,91,841	16,50,097	58,256	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,687	39,13,076	209	19,216	38,93,446	203	11,16,20,521	11,45,91,640	29,71,119	...	...

des the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

des the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

earnings from 2nd April to 15th September 1894.

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des the Jammu and Kashmir, the Hyderabad-Shadipalli and the Wazirabad-Lyallpur railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st May to 14th September 1895.

(k) Total earnings from 1st July to 15th September 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 1st August to 14th September 1895.

the 26th September 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 40.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

**EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF HER
MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.**

No. ^{21-Judicial}
1455-1471.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 4th October, 1895.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. ^{3-Judicial}
485-501, dated the 28th March 1895, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1572, dated the 26th July 1895, bringing to notice the omission from the above-mentioned Resolution of all provision for the execution of contracts and other instruments connected with the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, chapter fifty-nine, section two, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the classes of contracts and other instruments specified under heading J-II of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. ^{3-Judicial}
485-501, dated the 28th March last, and referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third

A

of Victoria, chapter forty-one, section two, may be executed by the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras; and to direct that the words "and the Inspector-General of Registration" be added after the words at present standing against the said heading of the said Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to Local* Governments and Administrations and the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance, and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Prov-
inces and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Berar.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following papers are published for general information.

PAPERS REGARDING THE REQUIREMENT OF SPECIAL VERDICTS FROM JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Extract, paragraph 8, from a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 122-J. D., dated the 22nd June 1891.

8. It has been suggested by several of the most experienced Sessions Judges that section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be altered so as to make it incumbent upon the Judge to ascertain and record fully the reasons of the jury for their verdict. It is pointed out that as long as the right of interference with a verdict exists, the reasons which guide a jury to a certain finding are among the most important elements in arriving at a conclusion whether a verdict is reasonable or not. His Honour is disposed to favour the proposal because it is a simple but reasonable way of enabling the Judge to be sure that he ought to disagree with the jury.

Extract, paragraph 8, from a circular letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—Nos. 1105—1108, dated the 25th August 1892.

8. It has, however, been suggested by the Bengal Government that, in order to facilitate the disposal of references under section 307 of the Code, the Sessions Judge should be specifically empowered or required to ascertain and record the reasons of the jury for their verdict. The Governor General in Council admits that the present system is defective in so far as the Judge, although bound by the Code to refer to the High Court cases in which he considers this course to be necessary for the ends of justice, is not in a position to place before the High Court in a proper shape materials for determining whether the verdict is a wrong one or not. His Excellency in Council, however, is averse to requiring or authorizing Sessions Judges to question juries as to the reasons for their verdict except in cases already provided for by section 303 of the Code. In the first place, no room should be allowed for anything approaching to a cross-examination of the jury by the Judge. Besides not only would it be difficult for untrained men, such as the jurors would be in most cases, to formulate their reasons in a satisfactory shape; but it is doubtful whether a mere statement of their reasons would help materially towards the disposal of the case. It seems to the Government of India that a statement of the facts found by the jury, rather than of the reasons for their finding, is what is desired for the purpose of enabling a satisfactory decision to be arrived at as to the correctness of their verdict.

Mr. Justice Birdwood.
" " Telang.
" " Candy.

His Excellency in Council would therefore adopt the alternative proposal made by the Judges of the Bombay High Court named in the margin, and amend the law so as to empower the Sessions Judge, if he thinks fit, whether before or after a general verdict has been taken, to require special verdicts from the jurors on particular issues of fact, and perhaps on the general credibility of particular evidence. Such an amendment of section 303 would be sufficient both to place the Sessions Judge in a position to decide whether a reference should or should not be made to the High Court

under section 307 and to furnish the High Court with proper materials for determining whether the verdict is one which should be upheld or not. This point has accordingly been noted for further consideration when the Criminal Procedure Code may next come under revision.

Extract, paragraphs 32 and 33, from the Report of the Jury Commission, dated the 24th March 1893.

32. It has been suggested that the terms of section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended so as to enable a Sessions Judge to obtain more clearly the opinions of the jury on parts of the evidence so as to learn and place on record the grounds upon which the verdict was arrived at. We are not in favour of any alteration in the present law, which provides sufficient means for obtaining a verdict, and we think that there are strong objections to anything of the nature of a cross-examination of the jurors as to details of a case so as to obtain their opinion on portions of the evidence. Amongst these it will be sufficient to say that it must very frequently happen that the jurors may individually arrive at the same conclusion by different processes of reasoning, or they may find difficulty in expressing intelligently or logically a conclusion fairly arrived at on consideration of the entire case. No doubt in certain cases—for instance, in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of house-breaking with intent to commit an offence—it may be necessary to give a special verdict to determine the exact offence, so as to regulate the sentence; but the terms of the present law sufficiently provide for this and we are opposed to any alteration for the purposes suggested.

It has also been proposed to permit questions to be put to the jurors after verdict delivered, so as to enable the Sessions Judge to determine whether he should refer the case to the High Court, as well as to enable the High Court itself in a referred case to learn whether a verdict was on reasonable and proper grounds; but the same objections equally apply. We prefer to adopt the course recommended by us, *vis.*, that each case referred by a Sessions Judge should be tried by the High Court on its merits on the evidence, as less likely to cause embarrassment and more certain to ensure a just and proper decision.

33. We have considered anxiously whether it is practicable to enable the Judge to direct the jury to return a special verdict on issues framed by him. This proposal is supported by high authority, and we are fully sensible of the advantages it would be to the High Court in referred cases to have a special, instead of a general, verdict to deal with, but we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that such a procedure would be liable to create greater evils than it would remedy.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the High Court, Calcutta,—Nos. 545—50, dated the 6th May 1893.

3. With reference to paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report, I am to say that the Government of India are disposed to adhere to the view stated in this Department's letter of the 25th August last that section 303 of the Code should be amended so as to empower the Sessions Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact. The object is to enable the presiding Judge to ascertain, for his own guidance and (if necessary) for the information of the High Court, what elements of the charge have been established to the satisfaction of the jury. A charge of theft, based on evidence of recent possession, may be taken as an apt illustration. In a case of this kind which actually occurred the jury had brought in a general verdict of not guilty, but it was subsequently ascertained that they were all of opinion that the property was stolen, and that the accused was in possession of it at the time alleged, but they refused to

draw the inference that he was the actual thief. But if the case had been referred to the High Court upon the bare general verdict, it would probably have been assumed that the evidence as to the property being found on the accused had been thought untrustworthy. His Excellency the Governor General in Council will, however, be glad to receive the opinion of the

Madras	Government
Bombay	
Bengal	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	
Chief Commissioner of Assam	
High Court	

 on this as on the other amendments.

Extract, paragraphs 4 and 5, from a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1748 (Judicial), dated the 28th August 1893.

4. In paragraph 32 of the report the Commission deals with the question of amending section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in such a way as to empower the Sessions Judge to—

- (1) obtain from the jury its opinion on parts of the evidence in order to enable him to learn the grounds for the verdict;
- (2) question the jury as to the reasons for the verdict in view to deciding whether a reference to the High Court is called for.

The majority of the authorities consulted is opposed to amending section 303 in the manner indicated on the ground that anything approaching to a cross-examination of the jury is to be deprecated. The Government of India expressed a similar opinion in paragraph 8 of Home Department letter, dated 25th August 1892, No. 1105, Judicial; the Commission also is opposed to the amendment of section 303 in the manner suggested.

I am to say that His Excellency in Council concurs in thinking that the arguments which have been brought against the proposed amendment outweigh those which have been urged in its favour.

5. In the same paragraph (32) the Commission pronounces against a further proposal that section 303 should be so amended as to empower the Sessions Judge to direct the jury to return special verdicts upon issues framed by him.

This suggestion has been considered on a previous occasion and in Mr. Galton's letter, dated 6th February 1893, No. 268, Judicial, an opinion was expressed in favour of the amendment of section 303 so as to enable the Judge to take special verdicts regarding particular questions of fact and the general credibility of particular evidence.

Among the authorities now consulted by the Government there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the amendment, and His Excellency in Council fully concurs with the Government of India that the vague assertion by the Commission that the amendment would be likely to create greater evils than it would remedy ought not to be accepted as sufficient in the face of the obvious advantages which will result from the introduction of a system of special verdicts. It is understood that the Judge is to have the power of calling for verdicts upon special issues either before or after the general verdict is delivered; Mr. Justice Shephard, it will be observed, takes it to be the intention that special verdicts shall be called for only (1) after the general verdict has been given, (2) if the Judge disagrees with the general verdict.

Extract, paragraph 10, from a letter from G. T. Mackenzie, Esq., Sessions Judge, Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 761, dated the 10th June 1893.

10. I think that special verdicts are desirable. As an instance I may quote the difference of opinion in this district on the meaning of section 401 of the Penal Code. The District Magistrate and Police Superintendent think that this

section applies to men born and bred in the wandering tribes of Yanadis and Yerikulas. It is true that these tribes habitually steal, but these men never knew any other home. They have their wives and children with them in the encampment. I hold that section 401 does not apply to such men and was intended to meet the case of men who joined a gang of thieves. I so charged the jury in two cases committed to the Sessions and the juries gave verdicts of "not guilty." The Public Prosecutor moved the High Court, but the High Court refused to interfere. In such cases a special verdict on the facts might have been taken and the doubtful question of law might have been referred to the High Court.

Extract, paragraph 5, from the opinion of J. H. Spring Branson, Esq., Advocate-General, Madras, forwarded by the Government Solicitor, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, with his No. 201, dated the 13th June 1893.

5. It is very desirable that the reasons of the jury for their verdict should be elicited without subjecting the jurors to a cross-examination or to undue catechism by the presiding Judge. I think that Sessions Judges should be empowered to require from the jury special verdicts as suggested, but the power conferred should be so clearly stated and limited to the object sought as to preclude the chance even of the inquiry degenerating into a cross-examination.

Extract, paragraph 4, from a letter from R. S. Benson, Esq., Sessions Judge, South Malabar, Calicut, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, —No. 160, dated the 13th June 1893.

4. I am opposed to anything like cross-questioning of juries as to their reasons for arriving at their verdict. It might often be impossible to record them fairly or intelligibly without writing a separate statement, amounting to a judgment, for each juror, but I think that section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended so as to enable the Judge to require the jury to give a special verdict on particular issues of fact. Such a course will rarely be necessary, but it may be so occasionally, to enable the Judge to appreciate the ground on which the general verdict rests, and sometimes, too, in order to assist him in deciding on the appropriate penalty. Such a case occurred in a trial held before me yesterday. Three prisoners were being tried by a jury for dacoity. The acts of the prisoners might have been either simple extortion (section 383), or aggravated extortion (section 386), or robbery (section 390), or dacoity (section 391), according to the view taken of the violence used and the number of persons taking part in the extortion. The jury found the prisoners not guilty of dacoity, but found that one of them was guilty of extortion. I was able under section 303, Criminal Procedure Code, as it stands, to ascertain that the verdict was "guilty of simple extortion" (punishable under section 384, Indian Penal Code), not aggravated extortion (punishable under section 386), but I was unable to frame a special issue as to the violence used, though I would have valued a finding by the jury on that matter as a guide to me in determining the penalty appropriate to the offence.

Extract, paragraph 1, from a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 1592, dated the 16th June 1893.

With reference to G. O. dated the 16th ultimo, No. 1022, Judicial, forwarding certain papers regarding the system of trial by jury in Bengal and requesting the opinion of the High Court on the proposals for amending the Criminal Procedure Code dealt with in the report of the Jury Commission, I am directed to submit herewith a transcript of the minutes recorded by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Justices Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar, Shephard and Davies.

MINUTES.

The Chief Justice.—

I see no objection to the proposed amendment of section 303 of the Code empowering the Sessions Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact.

Justice Sir T. Muttusami Aiyar.—

* As regards section 303, I see no objection to amending it so as to enable the Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact. On the other hand, I venture to think that such amendment is an additional safeguard. It is not clear to me how the amendment is likely to initiate a system of cross-examining the jury as to grounds of decision. In his charge to the jury the Judge is bound to tell them what material issues of fact arise for decision in each case under trial, and what the findings of the jury ought to be on the several issues to warrant either a conviction or an acquittal. This being so, the power to call for a special verdict on particular issues of fact will only enable the Judge to see that effect is given to his directions and accustom the jury to consider whether their verdict is the outcome of their findings on the several issues. I do not, however, understand the amendment to permit the jury being questioned as to the reasons for their finding on each issue, and there appears to me, therefore, no weight in the objection that the power to call for a special verdict will end in initiating a system of vexatious cross-examination as to the reasons of the decision of the jury.

* *Mr. Justice Shephard.*—The most important proposals on which our opinion is asked relate to sections 303 and 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I would strongly deprecate any proposal to give Sessions Judges a general power to examine the jury as to the ground and reason for their verdict, but I do not see why a Sessions Judge should not be empowered, after a verdict with which he does not agree has been given, to put specific issues to the jury of a general character. For instance, in such a case as that stated by the Government of India (paragraph 3) there might be (1) a question as to whether any theft was committed; (2) a question as to recent possession; (3) a question as to the inference to be drawn from it; and, further, (4) a question might arise on evidence adduced to prove an *alibi*. It seems to me it would be proper and unobjectionable to ask the jury questions of this sort. The answers to them would afford great assistance as well to the Sessions Judge in deciding what action he should take as to the High Court in case of a reference. The power to put questions of the kind stated would be particularly useful in the case of forgeries when such offences are triable by a jury, for the prevailing notions about this offence are not in harmony with our English ideas, and a jury would be quite capable of returning a verdict of "not guilty" on such a charge, although they believed that the accused had altered the document in such manner as to make him clearly guilty of forgery. Other illustrations might no doubt be given.

Provided that it is made clear that the Judge is not to cross-examine the jury about the grounds on which they have arrived at their verdict, and that the questions are directed to ascertaining their opinion on the fundamental issues which the case involves, I think the proposed amendment of the law would be decidedly useful.

* *Minute forwarded with a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 1620, dated the 27th June 1893.*

Mr. Justice Best.—

* I am also of opinion that the law should be altered so as to allow the Judge to put to the jurors, after the verdict is delivered, such questions as may be thought necessary to enable him to determine whether he should refer the case to the High Court.

Extract, paragraphs 2 to 4, from a letter from W. J. Tute, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge, Salem, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 415, dated the 27th June 1893.

2. The first suggestion discussed by the Commissioners (in paragraph 32 of their report) is whether section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be so amended as to enable a Sessions Judge to ascertain the opinion of a jury on portions of a case submitted to them. I am clearly of opinion that this should be done. The Commissioners deprecate—and rightly—anything like the cross-examination of a jury. But such appearance of cross-examination would, in my opinion, be avoided (a) by allowing the Sessions Judge to ask the jury the necessary questions *before* their final verdict of guilty or not guilty is delivered (though, of course, only at the close of the trial and charge), and (b) by defining in the Statute the nature and scope of such questions.

3. I give an example. Take a case of dacoity brought against five prisoners, A, B, C, D and E. Against A and C there is only the evidence of witnesses who say they identify them as the actual dacoits; against B and D there is only evidence of recent possession of property stolen; against E there are both kinds of evidence. I would permit the Judge to put the following questions:—

- (1) Having regard to the definition of "dacoity" as now explained to you, do you find that a dacoity really took place?
- (2) If you do, are you satisfied with the evidence of identification against A, C and E, or against any of them (if so, against which)?
- (3) Do you find that the property produced was found in the (exclusive) possession of B, D and E, or in that of any of them?
- (4) Was that property, to their knowledge, stolen in the dacoity?
- (5) Do you find A guilty or not guilty? (Similar question in respect of each prisoner.)

I fail to see that any one of questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 can, if put *before* question No. 5, be called a "cross-examining" question (for such questions tend to *farm*, not *shake*, an opinion), while I am certain that the putting of such questions and the recording thereof and of the answers given to them (such recording is, of course, imperative and should be done *at the time*) would not only simplify and accelerate the work of the High Court in disposing of cases referred to them, but enable the Sessions Judge to see clearly what cases he ought to refer.

4. It may be said that it will be difficult to word the section so as to regulate the nature of the questions to be asked. But a little must always be left to the common sense of the presiding Judge. And it will be in every case open to the High Court in revision to point out that the questions were wrongly framed and put. In fact, the High Court would in this way be enabled to see into the working of the Judge's mind and into the real disposal of the case far better (as I think) than where, as at present, they are only aided by the perusal of the prescribed abstract charge; while, on the other hand, assuming the Judge's questions rightly put, the answers given to them by the jury would, at a glance, disclose any weakness in logical reasoning or perversity in finding. It is precisely the difficulty jurors feel in expressing a logical conclusion (see the words used by the Commissioners) which the above proposal will obviate by assisting them in doing so.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a letter from Lewis Moore, Esq., Sessions Judge, Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 1287, dated the 12th July 1893.

3. I am strongly of opinion that section 303 should be modified so as to give a Sessions Judge power either to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact or to demand from the foreman after the delivery of the verdict a

statement of the grounds on which it is based. During the recent controversy as to trial by jury in India, one fact has been brought prominently to notice, namely, that while Judges and others engaged in the administration of justice express themselves dissatisfied with a considerable number of the verdicts returned by juries, Sessions Judges make references to the High Court and the High Court interfere in a very small percentage of the cases tried. The reason in my opinion why so few references are made and so few verdicts set aside is that in the absence of any information as to the grounds on which a verdict is based, the Judges feel bound to assume that the jurors have considered the case in a rational and reasonable manner. Reference may be made to the case reported at I. L. R., 9 Calcutta, 53, where the Sessions Judge put certain questions to the jury after they had returned their verdict. The answers given to these questions showed that the jury had arrived at certain somewhat foolish conclusions upon the evidence, but the learned Judges of the High Court refused to consider these answers on the ground that the Sessions Judge had no power to put the questions to the jury; and Mr. Justice Norris, having pointed out that there were rational grounds on which the jury might have disbelieved certain evidence, observed that he had a right to assume that the estimate of the evidence arrived at by the jury corresponded with the one formed by himself. The opinions given by the assessors in a large number of cases show that they have not taken a rational view of the evidence put before them, and, if we had the power to ascertain the reasons which have led jurors to return their verdicts, we should often, I fear, find that they are not entitled to very great respect. In the only case in which I felt it possible to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 last year, the foreman of the jury having delivered the verdict volunteered a statement as to the grounds on which it was based. That statement was duly recorded by me, and as it showed that the jury had rejected evidence on most unreasonable grounds the verdict was set aside, and what would have been a palpable failure of justice was prevented. As observed by Mr. Justice Candy in the case reported at I. L. R., 15 Bombay, 452 (at page 482), "a clear and concise idea as to the grounds of the verdict is of the greatest aid in the furtherance of justice. On the one hand, it may show the Sessions Judge that the verdict is not unreasonable; on the other, it may indicate on the part of the jury such an inability to appreciate the evidence that the Sessions Judge will have less hesitation in disagreeing with the verdict."

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Extract, paragraphs 5 to 7, from a letter from E. J. Sewell, Esq., Sessions Judge, North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 10, dated the 25th July 1893.

* * * * *

5. With regard to section 32, I think that the proposal to question the jurors would be likely to lead to great confusion and often considerable delay. The jury might have to retire and discuss the questions put to them in order to be able to say if they were unanimous in their answers. If they were unanimous in their verdict, but not in their answers, there might be considerable doubt as to what they did really mean, and a wide field would be opened for the misapplied ingenuity of vakils.

6. *Section 33.*—I am of opinion that it would be of advantage to everybody that the jury should be called upon to return a special verdict on issues framed by the Judge. It would, in case of a disagreement between the Judge and jury, narrow the difference to clear and defined questions and greatly diminish the Judge's labour in referring the verdict and that of the High Court in considering it.

7. As far as my experience goes, juries are apt to be prejudiced by facts brought out in the evidence of which they disapprove, and to give such facts a weight not at all warranted by their bearing on the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. Thus if one or two witnesses are manifestly speaking falsely, a jury is very apt to disbelieve true evidence of other witnesses for or against the same accused person. A verdict on special issues would indicate more distinctly the part of the evidence about which this had been done.

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Extract, paragraph 4, from a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 5946, dated the 23rd September 1893.

4. With regard to the first point, I am to state that this Government agree with the Government of India in considering an amendment of section 303, in the direction indicated, desirable. It will be observed that, whereas the majority of the Judges of the High Court do not consider the amendment called for, the majority of the Sessions Judges consulted approve of it, and I am to state that the Governor in Council concurs with the latter. The suggestion originated with an expression of opinion by the Honourable Messrs. Birdwood, Telang and Candy (JJ.), and for the reasons which are set forth by the Government of India in paragraph 15 of their Despatch No. 32, dated 21st December 1892, to the Secretary of State, it has the entire approval of the Governor in Council. I am, however, to invite a reference to Mr. Hammick's letter submitting his opinion on this point, and to observe that the wide difference between requiring special verdicts on particular issues of fact and requiring reasons for a decision does not appear to have been sufficiently recognized. Juries should certainly not be cross-examined, but if, as suggested by Mr. Hammick, the presiding Judge were required, before asking for a special verdict on a particular issue of fact, to state carefully in writing the points for determination, framing the essential issues with strict regard to the terms of the definition of the offence with which the accused is charged, there seems to the Governor in Council to be no reason to fear, as the Honourable Mr. Crowe does, that the proposed alteration of the law would in practice confuse and perplex jurors. At the same time the Governor in Council is of opinion that the amendment should provide that in all cases a general verdict on the whole case should be given, and that only thereafter, if it should appear necessary, the Sessions Judge should be empowered as proposed.

Minutes forwarded with a letter from the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 1498, dated the 18th July 1893.

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

As to the proposed amendment to empower the Sessions Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact, there is no reason why it should be exercised in one case rather than another, and the result will be that jurors will virtually be called upon to give their reasons, and will thus differ but little, if at all, from assessors. I agree with the Commission that "such a procedure would be liable to create greater evils than it would remedy."

The 22nd June 1893.

I concur.

C. SARGENT.

The 3rd July 1893.

Concurred.

L. H. BAYLEY.

The 7th July 1893.

I concur.

H. J. PARSONS.

I concur.

E. M. H. FULTON.

The 5th July 1893.

M. H. STARLING.

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CANDY.

* * * * *

With regard to section 303, I would refer to my remarks in my minute of 28th June 1890, with which Mr. Justice Telang concurred in his minute of 30th June 1890, and which were apparently approved of by Mr. Justice Birdwood in his minute of 9th August 1890.

I cannot see the greater evils which, it is said, such an amendment would create. It is not intended that jurors should be called on to give the reasons for their verdict, but simply a special verdict on specific issues framed by the Sessions Judge.

Extract, paragraphs 4 and 5, from a letter from G. M. Macpherson, Esq., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 5, dated the 24th June 1893.

* * * * *

4. To enable the Sessions Judge to form a proper opinion of the jury's verdict in such cases, it is, I think, advisable that he should be empowered and required to learn the jury's opinion as to the different matters involved in the case, as showing accused's innocence or guilt. In paragraph 3 of my letter No. 8-Confidential of the 17th December last, I stated that I did not think that jurors should be asked for their reasons, and I said that "it would be unfair to expect from them the power of drawing and explaining the fine distinctions which admittedly at times exist between" murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Moreover, reasons weighing much with one juror might weigh little with another. Often verdicts are a compromise, and even when they are not so, jurors may come to the common conclusion from very different reasons. To expect reasons from them would disgust them, and would often lead to much confusion and unpleasantness; but as to the main facts they should be agreed,—for instance, as to whether stolen property was found with a man and whether he accounted satisfactorily for his possession of it. This would necessitate a slight change in section 303.

5. I think it should also be provided that, on hearing their decision as to the facts proved or not proved (even if differing from the general verdict already given by the jury), the Sessions Judge might give judgment according to the proper legal inferences drawn from their decision as to particular facts, leaving it to accused to appeal, if he wished to do so, on the ground that the facts found proved did not warrant the decision. This would meet, *e.g.*, the case of jurors who insist, as many assessors do, that there must be an eye-witness of guilt. It would cover the case given in paragraph 3 of the letter No. 546 from the Government of India. If the Judge approved of these minor findings, there would, of course, be no need of referring such a case under section 307. The opinions as to the facts, if approved of, would take the place of the general verdict and would be acted on. By section 299 of the Code the jury are to decide as to matters of fact, and are bound to give their decision as to the conclusions to be drawn therefrom according to the Judge's direction, whether they agree with it or not. What I propose is simply to let the Judge in such cases draw that conclusion which the jury are bound by law to draw according to his directions, but which they refuse so to draw. I do not think there would be any hardship in the above, which would give full influence to the opinion of the jury in their own sphere, namely, that of deciding on the facts, and would simply leave the Judge to apply the law to the facts so found. It might at times be difficult for him to tell which of two sections the offence should come under, and he would have to act on the principle of convicting of the less serious offence laid down for similarly doubtful cases. If he disagreed with the decisions as to matters of fact, he would of course be able to refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

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Extract, paragraph 4, from a letter from W. H. Crowe, Esq., Sessions Judge, Poona, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 316, dated the 4th July 1893.

4. (Paragraph 32.) I am not in favour of any alteration of section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the direction suggested. My experience is that even when simple questions are put to jurors for the purpose of ascertaining what their verdict is they get hopelessly muddled and are unable to find intelligent and logical expression of the conclusion they have arrived at. There is always a difficulty in getting them to act independently. The most influential person of their number is usually chosen foreman and he carries great weight with the rest. The result would generally be that each juror would repeat the opinion given by the foreman from inability or unwillingness to enunciate a distinct expression of his own views, whether they really had differed or not.

Extract, paragraph 2, from a letter from J. W. Walker, Esq., Sessions Judge, Satara, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 2, dated the 22nd June 1893.

2. I agree with the Government of India that a Sessions Judge should be empowered to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact. As a further illustration, besides that given by the Government of India, I may state that in a case recently tried in this Court with three assessors, the assessors were of opinion that the charge of murder was not proved, but in giving their reasons they stated that the accused had caused hurt to the deceased. On the evidence it was quite clear that if the accused caused hurt at all they were guilty of murder, and the accused were, in fact, convicted of murder and the conviction was upheld by the High Court. Here if the three assessors had been sitting as a jury, the Court would naturally have concluded that the jury disbelieved the whole evidence, whereas the evidence was believed, but the necessary conclusion that the offence amounted to that of murder was not drawn. It often happens that it is difficult to determine whether a particular act constitutes the causing of hurt, culpable homicide, or murder, and the only satisfactory mode is to ascertain what precise facts are held to be proved.

Extract, paragraph 4, of a letter from S. Hammick, Esq., Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 2, dated the 8th June 1893.

4. I concur in the recommendation to amend section 303 so as to empower the Judge to require special verdicts on particular issues of fact. But it should be understood that this is not a provision to permit the Judge to cross-examine the jury as to their reasons after the verdict has been delivered. The special issues should be clearly stated in writing before the jury is called upon to decide, and should form a part of the record of the case. I think that the system of requiring special verdicts is likely to be of use not only to the High Court, but for the purpose of keeping the jury from going astray into irrelevant questions.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1350-F., dated the 5th March 1894.

3. The Jury Commission considered in paragraph 32 of their report whether the terms of section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended so as to enable a Sessions Judge to obtain more clearly the opinions of the jury on parts of the evidence, so as to learn and place on record the grounds

upon which their verdict was arrived at, and also whether questions should be put to the jurors after verdict had been delivered, and came to the conclusion that no alteration in the law was necessary. This opinion has apparently been accepted by the Government of India. In paragraph 33 the Commission

Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of
Rajshahi.
" J. Whitmore, Sessions Judge,
Birbhum.
" C. P. Caspersz, Sessions Judge,
Chittagong.
" H. Cox, Sessions Judge, Tirhut.
" A. W. Mackie, Sessions Judge,
Rangpur.
" H. Holmwood, Sessions Judge,
Bhagalpur.
" C. M. W. Brett, Sessions Judge,
Dacca.
" H. P. Peterson, Sessions Judge,
Burdwan.
" J. H. Bernard, Magistrate,
Nadia.
" F. A. Slack, Magistrate, Chit-
tagong.
Kumar Gopendro Krishna Deb,
Magistrate, Pabna.
Babu Chandra Narain Singh, Per-
sonal Assistant, Commis-
sioner of Bhagalpur.
Members of the Jessore Bar.
Ditto Krishnagar Bar.
Government Pleader, Nadia.

considered whether it was practicable to enable the Judge to direct the jury to return a special verdict on issues framed by him, but reluctantly decided that such a procedure would be liable to create greater evils than it would remedy. On this point the Government of India have expressed the opinion that they are disposed to adhere to the view that section 303 of the Code should be so amended as to empower the Sessions Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact. The preponderance of opinion among officers consulted by this Government is undoubtedly in favour of the proposal of the Government of India, but there is an influential minority against it, consisting of the authorities enumerated in the margin. The principal objection taken is the risk of the Judges' enquiries degenerating into a cross-examination of the jury.

After full consideration the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Commission that there is no absolute necessity for a change, as, under the present law, a Judge can, and a good Judge does, put the issues before the jury, so that they should be obliged to give a verdict on each point; but since all Judges do not do this, Sir Charles Elliott would prefer to see such a change made in the wording of section 303 as shall show that the procedure should always be as above described, the Judge laying down each issue and calling on the jury for a special verdict on each.

Extract from paragraph 3 from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2664, dated the 20th September 1893.

3. With respect to point (2), I am to say that Sir Charles Crosthwaite entirely concurs in the views expressed in paragraph 3 of your letter under reply. He observes that the Jury Commission, while reluctantly rejecting the proposed procedure of requiring the return of special verdicts on issues framed by the Judge, refrained from explaining their reasons and from enumerating the evils which the adoption of such a course would, it was said, create. I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the strongly expressed opinion of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces—an opinion which must carry great weight—that if the system of trial by jury is to continue in this country it is absolutely necessary that the Judge should have the power proposed to be given to him. The reasons for the alteration of the law, which have been fully set forth in paragraph 8 of your letter No. 1108, dated 25th August 1892, and in paragraph 3 of your letter under reply, need not be repeated.

Extract from paragraph 2 from a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 5080, dated the 11th August 1893.

2. (1) *Section 303.*—The Court is decidedly of opinion that if the system of trial by jury is to continue in this country it is absolutely necessary that the Judge should have the power to return a special finding or findings on any relevant issue or issues which he may choose to submit to them.

Extract, paragraph 2, from a letter from J. Deas, Esq., Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4280, dated the 18th August 1893.

2. As regards section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, and am of opinion that this section should be amended, either with the view of enabling the Judge to ascertain and fully record the reasons of the jury for their verdict, or with the view of empowering the Judge to require from the jury special verdicts on particular issues of fact. As the Judge will be bound, under section 307 (amended in the manner proposed), to make a reference to the High Court in all cases in which he disagrees with the verdict of the jury, and is of opinion that he cannot give effect to it without causing a failure of justice, it is, I consider, most desirable that he should be able to ascertain the reasons for the verdict. The great assistance which would thereby be afforded to the Judge in determining whether a reference should be made under section 307, and to the High Court in deciding the case, if referred to it, is an advantage which appears to me to outweigh the objection urged by the Commission against the proposed amendment.

Extract, paragraphs 2 to 7, from a letter from H. G. Pearce, Esq., Judge of Agra, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. —, dated the 26th June 1893.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of the Home Secretary's letter and paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Jury Commission's report, I am of opinion that section 303, Criminal Procedure Code, should be amended, not merely to *empower*, but to *direct*, a Sessions Judge to require and record a special verdict on particular issues of fact.

3. I consider that the reason given by the Jury Commission in paragraph 32 of its report, page 22, carries its own condemnation with it. The report objects to "anything in the nature of a cross-examination of the jurors as to details of a case so as to obtain their opinion on portions of the evidence. Amongst these it will be sufficient to say that it may very frequently happen that the jurors may individually arrive at the same conclusion by different processes of reasoning, or they may find difficulty in expressing intelligently or logically a conclusion fairly arrived at on consideration of the entire case."

4. If the above sentence had been a prelude to a recommendation for the abrogation of the whole system of trial by jury I could have understood it. As a prelude to a recommendation that one of the few safeguards against absolute perversity or ignorance on the part of jurors should be abolished, I simply cannot understand it. If jurors are unwilling or unable to express "intelligently or logically their conclusion," how is either a Sessions Judge or a High Court to say whether that "conclusion is fairly arrived at on consideration of the whole case" or not?

5. Section 303, Criminal Procedure Code, is entirely permissive. It says "and the Judge may ask them (the jury) such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is."

6. The different Calcutta rulings in the Weekly Reporter are absolutely at variance, and as the section at present stands I think the questioning power is not likely to be adequately utilised. I am, in short, in favour of stiffening and not relaxing the section.

7. The Commission in section 33, after giving excellent reasons why a Judge should be enabled to direct a jury to return a special verdict, *vis.*, that "the proposal is supported by high authority, and that it would be an advantage to the High Court in referred cases to have a special instead of a general verdict to deal with," stultifies that finding by declining to give effect to it, on the ground of greater, but entirely unspecified, evils that might accrue.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—
No. ^{No. L. L.} 7331 J., dated the 9th September 1893.

3. *Amendment of section 303, Code of Criminal Procedure.*—The general opinion of the officers whom the Chief Commissioner has consulted is that there is no sufficient reason for altering section 303 as proposed by the Government of India, on the ground that the section in question, as it stands, already allows the Judge to question the jury, and that it is not desirable to allow a Judge to cross-examine a jury either before or after a verdict has been delivered. Mr. Ward's experience, however, as a Judge, in jury districts, extending over seven years in the Assam Valley Districts and nine months in the district of Hugli in Bengal, compels him to dissent entirely from this conclusion. He certainly deprecates the unnecessary cross-examination of jurors, but at the same time there is no disputing the fact that a wrong verdict may arise either out of an erroneous view of the facts, or out of erroneous inferences or conclusions drawn from facts admitted by the jury to be proved; it also occasionally arises out of the jury totally disregarding the Judge's statement of the law applicable to the facts which the jury may find to be proved. When a juror returns a verdict which the Judge considers to be erroneous, the latter, unless he is empowered to question the jury, has no means of knowing whether the jury differ from him on the facts, or on the inferences to be drawn from them, or as to the law applicable to them; and there is no doubt, the Chief Commissioner thinks, that a Judge often refrains from referring to the High Court cases in which he differs from the verdict of the jury because of his uncertainty as to the view which the jury has taken of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Mr. Ward can certainly say that, had he been in a position to remove this uncertainty, he would have troubled the High Court with many more references than he actually did during his term of service as a District Judge. Ordinarily he would have hesitated to refer any case in which the jury had unanimously come to the conclusion that the witnesses for the prosecution were not worthy of credit, because he is of opinion that the average native jurymen can better estimate the degree of credibility to be attached to the evidence of native witnesses than a European Judge can. If, on the other hand, Mr. Ward had been in a position to report to the High Court that the jury had agreed with him in thinking that the facts, which the prosecution had undertaken to prove, had been proved, and that the witnesses for the prosecution were deserving of full credit, but that the jury had declined to act upon his charge to them that they must draw certain reasonable inferences from those facts and apply the law to them as stated in his charge and upon those inferences and his statement of the law find the accused guilty, the case would have been very different and a reference to the High Court would certainly have been made. References so made would, the Chief Commissioner thinks, result in a far larger percentage of referred verdicts being set aside by the High Court than are shown in the report of the Commission to have been actually set aside in past years; for so long as the High Court has no means of knowing what view the jury has taken as to the credibility of the evidence given in a case, the Court will naturally hesitate to set aside any verdict which is not shown on the record to be a manifestly perverse verdict; but where all doubt is removed on this point and the Court finds that both Judge and jury are agreed upon one or more issues of fact and differ only as to the conclusions which should be drawn from them or as to the law applicable to them, all ground for hesitation in deciding whether the verdict is erroneous or otherwise is at once removed.

It is this reluctance on the part of Judges to refer cases to the High Court and the reluctance of the High Court to set aside jury verdicts unless they are shown to be manifestly perverse that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, renders the statistics of references, and of orders passed by the High Court on such references, of very little value for the purpose of determining whether the jury system in any part of India has proved successful or otherwise. This reluctance will not be removed by amending section 303 to the limited extent proposed by

the Jury Commission, but, Mr. Ward thinks, it will to a very great extent be removed by adopting the amendment proposed by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of the Home Department letter under reply.

In paragraphs 20 and 22 of the report of the Jury Commission it is assumed that when a Judge does not refer a case in which he differs from a verdict, this is due to the Judge's dissent not being complete. Mr. Ward's own experience does not support such an assumption. The reluctance of the High Court of Calcutta to set aside jury verdicts where the case against the accused depends entirely upon the degree of credibility to be attached to the witnesses for the prosecution is, the Chief Commissioner ventures to think, sufficiently well known to every District Judge in Bengal, and is quite sufficient to explain why a Judge hesitates to refer such cases even where his dissent from a verdict is complete. It necessarily follows that in cases in which the evidence for the prosecution is mainly circumstantial, a Judge will hesitate to make a reference to the High Court when he is not in a position to show the Court that the verdict was not in any way due to the jury having discredited the witnesses for the prosecution.

It is for these reasons that the Chief Commissioner strongly advocates the amendment of section 303 in the direction indicated by the Government of India. That section, as it stands, is altogether insufficient to enable the Judge to question the jury in order to ascertain the grounds of their verdict. It only allows of questions being put to ascertain what their verdict actually is. Improper cross-examinations of a jury by the Judge can be easily checked by the High Court, who would see that the amended section is not abused. If considered necessary, one or more examples might be attached to the amended section, indicating the kind of questions which should not be put to a jury. Thus, a Judge should, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, certainly not be allowed to ask a jurymen what witnesses he believed and what witnesses he did not believe, or on what grounds he discredited any particular witness or the evidence for the prosecution generally.

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Extract, paragraph 3, from a letter from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2554, dated the 18th July 1893.

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3. As regards the proposal that section 303 of the Code should be amended so as to empower a Sessions Judge to require a special verdict on particular issues of fact, I am to say that the Judges agree with the Commission in the view expressed in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report and do not recommend any change in the law, believing as they do that such a change would be followed by practical difficulties of an embarrassing and far-reaching nature. It would, for example, furnish an additional ground for appeal from a conviction on the verdict of a jury, either that particular issues were not framed when they ought to have been framed, or, if framed, that they were improperly put or misunderstood by the jury. Either argument might no doubt in some cases be legitimate and reasonable; but there would be a danger of its being abused, and this might lead to results which would not be in the interests of the administration of justice. Such difficulties as the proposed alteration might cause in the hearing of appeals would, in the opinion of the High Court, far more than counterbalance any benefit likely to arise therefrom in a case such as that mentioned in your letter, in which, if the Judge entertained any doubt as to the verdict on the charge of theft, he ought to have told the jury that it was their duty to convict on the charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property in the event of their believing the evidence adduced in proof of that offence only. The occurrence of such a case, moreover, would not, in the opinion of this Court, justify so radical and dangerous a change in the law.

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Extract, paragraphs 3 to 6, from a Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 37 (Judicial), dated the 21st August 1894.

3. It will be convenient to discuss first the proposals (2) and (3), mentioned above, with reference to the replies received. The question in (2)—as to whether power should be given to Sessions Judges to put specific issues of fact before the jury—appears to us to have been discussed by many of those who have given their opinion upon it under the impression that the power to require a verdict on specific issues of fact would, if granted, allow an indefinite and extended cross-examination of the jury, who might be questioned as to their reasons for arriving at their verdict, and as to their belief in the evidence of any particular witness. We do not dispute that if powers of this nature were given to a Judge there would be a possibility of abuse. But our proposal to amend section 303 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not contemplate anything in the nature of the cross-examination of a jury, and we desire to express our concurrence in the view of the Bombay Government (*vide* paragraph 4 of their letter

* No. 8 in the list of enclosures to No. 5946,* dated the 23rd September 1893) that if this Despatch.

the particular issue of fact, on which a special verdict is desired, is carefully reduced to writing with a close regard to the definition of the offence charged, there is no danger of the jurors becoming confused.

4. In civil cases in India the functions of the jury and the Judge are combined in the presiding officer. The law† requires that officer, before he proceeds to a decision, to frame issues which set forth the conditions necessary to the establishment of the claim, and to record a separate finding on each issue. At present no such obligation is imposed in criminal cases. But in many criminal trials the questions regarding the offence committed are quite as complicated as they are in suits respecting a civil claim. The Code of Criminal Procedure (section 297) requires the Judge "to lay down the law by which the jury are to be guided," but great difficulty is often experienced by Sessions Judges in bringing the minds of the jury in contact with the various essential considerations on which in difficult cases depends a proper verdict as to the exact offence committed. In these circumstances it would, in our opinion, not only be a great assistance to the Judge, but also a great assistance to the jury themselves in arriving at a decision, if, as the Bombay Government suggest, the Judge were to cause the material issues upon which a finding is required to be laid before the jury and were to require them to give a separate verdict upon each issue.

5. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Judge should be allowed to require from the jury separate findings on any questions of fact which he may think material. The statement of these issues will in itself be calculated to assist the jury. Whether this can be more suitably done before the jury have delivered their general verdict or afterwards, is a matter which we are disposed to leave to the Select Committee if a Bill is introduced; but, as at present advised, we think that it can be more suitably done before the general verdict is given as a general rule, though in particular cases and to clear up doubtful points it might doubtless be usefully done afterwards. It is, however, to be noticed that if after a jury have returned a general verdict they are required to bring in separate findings on subordinate points, there will be some difficulty in avoiding at least the appearance of cross-examination. We think that an amendment of section 303 could be drafted without difficulty, which would, on the one hand, admit questions on particular issues of fact material to a charge, and, on the other, exclude questions relating to the reasons for a decision or the credibility of particular evidence.

6. There is a very large consensus of opinion among the authorities consulted in favour of the general course which we recommend. It is supported by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, by most of the officers consulted in Bengal, by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, and by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the other hand, the

members of the Jury Commission and the Judges of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts are opposed to our proposal. We have given full consideration to the opinions expressed by these authorities, but we are unable to agree that the views which they put forward should be allowed to prevail. The Jury Commission, while reluctantly concluding that the proposed procedure would be liable to create greater evils than it would remedy, did not state the nature of the evils which they apprehended. The objection of the Judges of the Bombay High Court is, it appears to us, based upon a misapprehension of the proposed amendment which has led them to surmise that the jurors will virtually be called upon to give their reasons for their conclusion. It seems to us, however, that any possible danger of this nature could be obviated by such an amendment as is suggested in the last foregoing paragraph.

The Judges of the Calcutta High Court seem to have treated together the two proposals discussed in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report of the Commission; but, as we have already pointed out, these two proposals are entirely distinct. The Honourable Court think that to allow the Judge to state issues of fact for the finding of the jury "would furnish an additional ground for appeal from a conviction on the verdict of a jury" on the basis, substantially, of misdirection by the Judge. We are, however, disposed to conclude that, on the contrary, appeals on the ground of misdirection by the Judge would be likely to become rarer than at present, if it were the practice for Judges to break up a complicated charge into its elements, and to ask the jury to come to a decision upon each of them separately. It would also, we think, be always evident if the issues were stated and separate findings taken upon them, whether an erroneous direction by the Judge had had any influence on the general verdict.

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Extract from paragraph 1 from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 3 (Judicial), dated the 31st January 1895.

I have considered in Council Your Government's letter No. 37, dated the 21st August 1894, in which you discussed the several amendments of the law which had been proposed in reference to the system of trial by jury in India. I accept generally the conclusions at which Your Excellency in Council has arrived.

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J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, September 28th, 1895.

During the whole of the week under review meteorological conditions throughout the Indian area have been very quiet. During the first three days pressure was highest in the south-west of the Peninsula, and lowest in the west of the Punjab, and slight or moderate barometric gradients prevailed. On the 25th a change in the distribution commenced. On this day a large shallow depression appeared over the Bay area, and barometric readings became more uniform over the Peninsula and Western India generally, while the winds became very variable and light. These conditions continued until the close of the week, and the only change of importance in the distribution was the gradual intensification of the low pressure area over the Bay. There has been practically no general rain during the week, but the weather has been showery over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India. On several occasions the showers were of considerable amount. These showers have helped to keep temperature down, so that, though on the whole excessive on each day of the week, the mean temperature has been less high than might have been anticipated from the generally scattered character of the rainfall.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 22nd September 1895.*—Pressure had decreased briskly over Bengal and Bihar, and changed little elsewhere. Readings were high in the west of the Peninsula, and low in the West Punjab and in Bihar. The winds were variable on the West Coast, and generally westerly in other places. The mean temperature was low over the extreme north-west of India and over the north of the Gangetic plain. Showery weather prevailed over North-Eastern India, and fine weather elsewhere.

Monday.—The pressure changes had been small and irregular generally, and readings ranged, as on the preceding day, from a high pressure area in the south to low pressure areas over the Punjab and over North Bihar. The winds were slightly cyclonic over North-Western India and between north and west in other parts of the country. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and over the Indus Valley. A few scattered showers were reported from North-Eastern India, and more general showers from the head of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen almost everywhere, but the changes were again slight in most places. Readings remained highest in the extreme south-west, and were lowest over the Gangetic plain. Gradients were moderate. The wind blew generally from between north and west. The mean temperature was low in South Madras, in the north of the Gangetic plain, and in the Indus Valley. The rainfall distribution was the same as on the preceding day.

Wednesday.—Pressure had increased over the northern and decreased over the southern part of the Indian area, but the changes were again slight. Readings were still high over the west of the Peninsula, and low over the Punjab, but they were more uniform than of late, and a large area of low pressure was developing over the Bay. The winds generally blew from between north and west, but around the Bay they showed a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation. The mean temperature was low over Madras, the north of the Bombay Presidency, and the Indus Valley. Showers had occurred over Burma and the Peninsula.

Thursday.—The barometer continued to rise in the north and to fall in the south. The increase had been brisk over Bihar, North Bengal, and Assam, and the decrease brisk in Bombay. The low pressure area over the Bay was better defined, and moderate gradients were appearing on its eastern and southern sides, but elsewhere pressure was very uniform. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, and northerly or variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect in the extreme north and extreme north-east of India, and in Madras. Showers had again been received in Burma, Assam, and the Peninsula.

Friday.—The barometer had risen over the Gangetic plain, and fallen elsewhere. The fall was brisk over part of the Peninsula. Conditions over the Bay were practically unchanged, but pressure was becoming higher over Northern India. Northerly winds were reported over Bombay, and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was very generally excessive. Showers of rain continued to be received over Burma and the Peninsula.

Saturday.—The barometer had risen slightly over Assam, and the head of the Bay, but had continued to decrease elsewhere. The depression over the Bay had become deeper, but, except in its neighbourhood, readings were very uniform. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay, and the force was rising at Diamond Island. Calms were reported from several parts of India. The mean temperature was low in Madras—more particularly in Ganjam. Showers were reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Peninsula, and the North-Western Himalayas.

Temperature.—The rainfall has been most general in the Peninsula, and the mean temperature has hence been relatively low in that region; but it is remarkable that in the extreme north-west of India, *vis.*, Sind, Rajputana, and the west of the Punjab, the weather was relatively cool, both as compared with the normal and as compared with surrounding regions. The greatest excess of heat was reported from North-Eastern and Central India. These regions ordinarily receive fairly heavy rain during the week under review, and the light rainfall of the present week was hence accompanied with a decided increase of heat. The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+1'6	+2'5	+2'2	+1'2	+1'8	+1'2	+0'8	+1'6
Bengal and Assam	+1'2	+1'5	+2'3	+2'6	+2'6	+3'1	+2'3	+2'2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0'3	+0'3	—0'5	—0'2	+0'7	+0'9	+0'8	+0'2
Punjab	—0'1	—0'5	+0'2	+1'4	+0'9	+1'0	+1'8	+0'7
Bombay	+0'9	+0'5	+0'5	—0'1	+1'1	+1'3	+0'9	+0'7
Central Provinces and Berar	+1'9	+1'5	+1'6	+1'3	+2'0	+1'7	+1'4	+1'6
Central India and Gujarat	+1'7	+1'7	+0'9	+0'6	+1'4	+1'5	+2'0	+1'4
Sind and Rajputana	—0'8	—0'1	+0'4	+0'5	—0'4	—0'3	—0'3	—0'1
Madras	—0'3	—2'1	—0'3	—0'8	+0'1	+0'5	—0'9	—0'5
Mean for whole of India	+0'6	+0'6	+0'8	+0'7	+1'1	+1'2	+1'0	+0'9

The mean temperature of the whole country was, relatively to the normal, the same as during the preceding week, and each day's general temperature exhibited a slight excess compared with the normal. The provincial variations showed a normal temperature over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, and an excess elsewhere.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On September 22nd	the highest maximum was	104'4°	at	Jacobabad.
" 23rd	"	104'6°	"	Sirsa.
" 24th	"	104'1°	"	Dera Ismail Khan.
" 25th	"	103'6°	"	Sirsa.
" 26th	"	102'9°	"	Montgomery.
" 27th	"	103'4°	"	Multan.
" 28th	"	105'4°	"	Jacobabad.

The hottest region in India throughout the week was thus the south and west of the Punjab and Upper Sind.

Rain.—As mentioned in the earlier sections, there has been no definite disturbance within the Indian area during the week under review, but the weather has been feebly unsettled over North-Eastern India and over the Peninsula,

and showers giving more or less rain have occurred over those two regions. The most generally showery day was Sunday, the 22nd. The large shallow low pressure area over the Bay induced a cyclonic circulation of the winds around the Bay area, which affected the whole of the east of the Peninsula. At the same time southerly and south-westerly winds were blowing over the centre of the Peninsula. The result was much confusion in the air currents over this region, and much electrical disturbance. The table at the close of the summary gives the rainfall data of the week.

The first column shows that in the case of nine divisions no rainfall whatever was received during the week, and that in the case of eight more divisions the average rainfall per division for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. In the remaining thirty-four divisions effective rainfall was received, which varied in amount from an average of 3.50 inches in Arakan, 3.19 inches in Madras (South-Central), and 2.85 inches in the East Coast (South) to 0.15 inch in Bihar (South). The third column of the table shows the differences between the actual and normal rainfall of the week. Of the fifty-two divisions thirty-seven record a deficiency, and only thirteen an excess, while in Sind there was no rain received or anticipated, and in Upper Burma there are no figures available for comparison. The regions which reported an excess included the following divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North and North (a)), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central, South, and South-Central), and the East Coast (South). In all other parts of India the rainfall was in defect. The greatest excess both absolutely and relatively was over the south of the Peninsula, where Madras (South-Central) had an excess of 1.92 inches, the East Coast (South) of 1.54 inches, Madras (Central) of 1.41 inches, and Mysore of 1.25 inches. The greatest deficiency of rainfall was in Bengal and Assam, North Bengal reporting a deficiency of 3.13 inches, Assam (Surma) of 2.74 inches, and Bihar (North) of 2.16 inches.

In Upper Burma, as in the two preceding weeks, fairly heavy general rain had been received, and it is probable that the average fall for the district for the week at least equalled the normal amount. The returns of the sudder stations show that, as stated above, there was no period of general rainfall, but that the fall occurred as scattered showers on different days throughout the week.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total average actual and total average normal rainfall from the 2nd of June to date. In the great majority of cases the rainfall has been less than usual, but in most of these cases the departure from the average has been small, that is, less than 20 per cent. The instances in which this variation has been equalled or exceeded are—Arakan, East, Deltaic, and Central Bengal, the Punjab (South, Central, and Submontane), Coorg, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana (East), and Central India (West). The greatest deficiencies relatively to the normal are in Deltaic Bengal, where only 29.43 inches has been received instead of the normal 43.17 inches, and in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), where the amounts are 16.17 inches and 25.16 inches, respectively. The cases in which the seasonal excess has equalled or exceeded the variation of 20 per cent. are all reported from the Peninsula, and are as follows:—the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast (Central).

The following are the more important totals recorded during the week:—Yandoon (Maubin) 5.96 inches, Okpo (Henzada) 5.76 inches, Minbya (Akyab) 5.19 inches, Madhipura (Bhagalpur) 4.60 inches, Omalur (Salem) 9.85 inches, Devala (Nilgiris) 8.41 inches, Khanapur (Satara) 7.04 inches, Chalisgaon (Khandesh) 5.60 inches, Ashta (Bhopal) 5.73 inches, Bukkapatnam (Anantapur) 6.65 inches, Tirukkoyilūr (South Arcot) 6.76 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average nor- mal rainfall, June 2nd to September 28th.	Excess or de- fect of (seas- onal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	2'50	2'40	+ 0'10	142'61	145'51	- 2
	Lower Burma	2'21	2'65	- 0'44	73'35	74'53	- 1
	Central Burma	2'40	1'74	+ 0'66	39'27	47'08	- 17
	Upper Burma	1'51	?	?	25'13	?	?
	Arakan	3'50	3'66	- 0'16	111'62	149'72	- 25
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	1'14	2'87	- 1'73	49'94	68'79	- 27
	Assam (Surma)	1'90	4'64	- 2'74	108'44	121'75	- 11
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'34	2'55	- 1'21	56'18	54'39	+ 3
	Deltaic Bengal	0'57	1'78	- 1'21	29'43	43'17	- 31
	Central Bengal	0'48	2'28	- 1'80	31'82	43'67	- 27
	North Bengal	0'77	3'90	- 3'13	72'05	75'24	- 4
	Orissa	0'69	1'88	- 1'19	49'34	42'38	+ 16
	Chota Nagpur	0'20	1'66	- 1'46	38'37	43'16	- 11
	Bihar (South)	0'15	1'57	- 1'42	30'03	35'96	- 16
	Do. (North)	0'61	2'77	- 2'16	45'32	41'74	+ 9
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'04	1'23	- 1'19	31'69	33'74	- 6
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	1'71	- 1'71	38'89	36'21	+ 6
	Oudh (South)	0'07	0'99	- 0'92	32'57	32'01	+ 5
	Do. (North)	0	1'00	- 1'00	36'33	34'55	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'63	- 0'63	28'81	30'08	- 5
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'45	- 0'45	23'96	24'90	- 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'01	0'61	- 0'60	37'76	37'90	- 0
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'26	- 0'26	8'91	11'17	- 20
	Do. (Central)	0	0'39	- 0'39	13'79	18'53	- 26
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'42	- 0'42	18'17	23'20	- 22
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'01	0'55	- 0'54	60'91	56'15	+ 6
	Do. (North-West)	0'01	0'24	- 0'23	12'56	14'74	- 15
	Do. (West)	0	0'10	- 0'10	4'98	5'56	- 10
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'73	2'39	- 1'66	83'46	92'02	- 9
	Madras (South-Central)	3'19	1'27	+ 1'92	23'07	21'33	+ 8
	Coorg	1'66	2'94	- 1'28	83'37	105'61	- 21
	Mysore	2'47	1'22	+ 1'25	18'39	22'04	- 17
	Konkan	0'92	2'76	- 1'84	96'19	109'43	- 12
	Bombay Deccan	2'34	1'57	+ 0'77	27'35	22'32	+ 22
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1'30	1'71	- 0'41	22'39	26'42	+ 18
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'76	1'55	+ 0'21	23'50	30'66	- 23
	Central Provinces (West)	0'60	1'11	- 0'51	32'97	36'87	- 11
	Ditto (Central)	0'38	1'02	- 0'64	41'22	47'31	- 13
	Ditto (East)	0'44	1'17	- 0'73	48'95	44'08	+ 10
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'04	1'07	- 1'03	29'35	42'00	- 30
	Kathiawar	0'06	0'35	- 0'29	13'64	19'30	- 29
	Sind	0	0	0	3'61	4'29	- 16
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'49	0'57	- 0'08	29'38	33'81	- 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0'06	0'16	- 0'10	16'17	25'16	- 36
	Rajputana (West)	0'30	0'10	+ 0'20	12'91	12'76	+ 1
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'54	1'16	+ 0'38	32'51	24'24	+ 34
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1'60	1'20	+ 0'40	47'17	46'75	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1'00	0'90	+ 0'10	23'78	19'19	+ 23
	Madras (Central)	2'64	1'23	+ 1'41	14'77	15'48	- 4
	East Coast (Central)	0'93	0'98	- 0'05	20'26	15'19	+ 33
	Ditto (South)	2'85	1'31	+ 1'54	17'77	14'92	+ 16
	Madras (South)	0'95	0'55	+ 0'40	5'87	6'35	- 8

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India

SIMLA, 3rd October 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rainfall good in the Deccan, Central districts, and parts of the Carnatic; fair rain elsewhere, except in Tinnevely. Ploughing and sowing are in active progress. The standing crops are generally fair, and are improving after the recent rains; but are withering in Tinnevely. Want of rain is felt also in parts of Madura and Salem. The harvest is progressing with generally moderate yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally falling or stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Good rain throughout the Deccan and Karnatak; slight in the Konkan, two talukas of Gujarat, and parts of Kathiawar. More rain is wanted for the standing crops in Gujarat and Kathiawar generally, and in parts of Thana, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, and Kanara. The crops are poor in parts of Sind, withering in parts of Ahmedabad and Kanara, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of the early crops is progressing in seven, and sowing of the late crops in twelve, districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of Shikarpur, Thar, and Parkar, and insufficient in Ahmedabad. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Baroda territory. Prices are generally normal.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th September.*—In the Bihar districts, in Cuttack, and in the Burdwan division there was practically no rain during the week; in other districts the rainfall was usually light, except in the Murshidabad and Chittagong districts, where fairly heavy rain fell. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good, except in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. The autumn crops in Bihar and the early rice and jute are still being harvested in some districts. Preparation of lands for the spring crops is in progress. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Heavy rain has fallen in Garhwal and showers in Benares; elsewhere the weather has been clear. Rain is needed in some of the Central districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops has commenced. The outturn is favourable, except in a part of Aligarh, where the crops have suffered for want of rain. Preparations for the spring sowings continue. Prospects on the whole are good. Supplies are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—No rain. Irrigation of the autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Harvesting has commenced in Umballa and Sialkot. Ploughings for, and sowings of, the spring crops are going on, but rain is needed in Hissar, Lahore, and Shahpur. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported good to poor. The crops have mostly dried up in

Hissar, and their prospects are getting worse in Delhi. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore. Prices are rising in Hissar and Jullundur, falling in Umballa, normal in Delhi and Ferozepore, below normal in Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—The weather continues clear and warm with slight falls of rain. More rain is very much needed for the rice crops which are suffering. Prospects of other autumn crops continue favourable, and winter sowings are in progress in several districts. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Report not received.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st October.*—The weather is unsettled. Harvesting of the early and transplanting of the late rice are nearly finished. Prospects of tea are fair. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Kamrup and Darrang. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain throughout the State, except in Kadur, Shimoga, and parts of Chitaldroog. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in Chitaldroog, but have risen slightly in Bangalore.

COORG: Rainfall good. The rice and coffee crops are in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has commenced. Picking of cardamoms continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—**BERAR:** Weather hot with moderate rainfall during the week. The crops are in good condition. Breaking up of the land for the ensuing winter crops continues. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Khamgaon taluka. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—Rainfall good. The autumn crops are thriving. Sowing of the spring crops is in progress in one district, and the fields are being prepared in others. Slight fall in prices.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall moderate in parts. More rain is required in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The rice crops have been slightly damaged in Bhopal and in districts of Bundelkhand and Gwalior for want of rain. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all parts, except in some districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are high in Goona, have fallen slightly in Bhopal, are rising in part of Gwalior, and are normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall moderate in nine States; the falls were better in the Merwara district, Jeypore, Karauli, and

Ulwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops are good, but the unirrigated crops are suffering in Merwara, Jeypore, and Ulwar for want of rain. Prospects are generally fair, except in Bhurtpore. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, but are failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in four States, fluctuating in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 1st October.*—Rainfall moderate. The maize crops are being harvested. Sowing for the spring crops has commenced. Prices continue above the normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—The crops are suffering for want of rain. Indian-corn is being reaped. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Weather fine. Prospects are good. Harvesting of the rice crop continues.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATISTICS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JULY.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	23,717	15,507	3,838	...	...	...	23,717	15,507	3,838
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	89,231	160,349	112,909	...	...	...	89,231	160,349	112,909
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,097	27,586	30,796	9,097	27,586	30,796
Bengal	7,593	7,284	7,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,593	7,284	7,378
N.-W. P. & O.	328	7,403	13,886	640	790	2,935	...	...	...	968	8,193	16,821
Panjab	286	635	2,860	...	368	6,724	452	2,318	3,092	738	3,321	12,941
Cent. Provs.	1	...	...	3	336	13	...	...	...	4	336	13
Berar . . . . .	...	...	1,115	2,564	1,297	1,716	...	...	...	2,564	1,297	1,716
Assam	1,857	1,797	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	1,797	892
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	4,108	1,030	4,149	31,410	40,977	...	...	...	4,149	35,518	47,567
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	4,558	4,664	5,522	...	...	...	4,558	4,664	5,522
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	26	...	...
TOTAL	10,665	21,227	27,159	124,888	220,721	174,695	9,549	29,904	33,888	144,502	271,852	235,000
WHEAT—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	9,072	19,691	15,811	...	...	...	9,072	19,691	15,811
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,602	343,409	532,022	508,602	343,409	532,022
Bengal	95,565	26,361	158,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,565	26,361	158,657
N.-W. P. & O.	137,603	136,866	79,613	3,107	6,468	25,697	...	...	...	140,710	143,274	105,310
Panjab	28,881	40,042	25,307	52,791	92,139	11,609	697,253	1,159,274	1,470,101	778,925	1,291,455	1,567,901
Cent. Provs.	4,237	...	...	189,531	49,917	8,328	...	...	...	193,768	49,917	8,328
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,861	162	...	...	...	...	5,861	162
Assam	3,149	...	3,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,149	...	3,362
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	29,230	17,005	10,960	...	...	...	29,230	17,005	10,960
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	269,435	203,269	266,939	283,731	191,021	72,567	1,205,855	1,502,683	2,002,123	1,759,021	1,896,973	2,347,600
LINSEED—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	3,712	659	130	...	...	...	3,712	659	130
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	14,095	31,330	26,248	...	...	...	14,095	31,330	26,248
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	553,291	447,993	366,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	553,291	447,993	366,165
N.-W. P. & O.	276,211	193,321	104,799	7,146	4,442	1,106	...	354	...	283,357	198,117	105,905
Panjab	2,039	342	...	306	106	252	1,648	3,866	8,169	4,083	4,404	13,400
Cent. Provs.	10,004	6,470	8,673	25,086	16,085	4,380	...	...	...	41,987	22,555	13,400
Berar . . . . .	...	440	...	18,442	16,978	5,970	...	...	...	18,442	17,418	5,970
Assam	3,159	3,778	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,159	3,778	2,511
Raj. & C. I.	9,878	9,299	...	20,648	42,430	8,700	...	...	...	39,526	51,729	8,700
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	8,234	22,076	5,752	...	...	...	8,234	22,076	5,752
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	385	...
TOTAL	860,579	661,643	482,148	107,659	134,581	52,538	1,648	4,220	8,169	969,886	800,444	547,600
INDIGO—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	9	77	6	...	...	...	9	77	6
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	25	20	21	...	...	...	25	20	21
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	232	519	81	232	519
Bengal	1	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	74
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	3	19
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	113	2	28	113
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	4	...	100	7	...	...	...	...	100	7
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	8	78	36	203	53	81	260	632	118	471	77

Simla, the 4th October 1895.

INDIA.
AND AGRICULTURE.

C.S.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of July 1895 and from 1st January to 31st July 1895, and from 1st January to 31st July 1893 and 1894.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.												Articles, and whence exported.
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	...	...	104,445	50,013	37,666	...	...	...	104,445	50,013	37,666	COTTON, RAW—
...	242	...	3,164,359	3,169,995	2,742,222	...	...	...	3,164,378	3,170,237	2,742,222	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	143,277	380,937	304,190	143,277	380,937	304,190	Bombay.
...	55,279	63,408	...	19	...	...	...	...	79,677	55,279	63,408	Sind.
...	355,297	270,024	195,359	244,393	181,730	...	...	...	322,580	599,690	458,354	Bengal.
...	54,582	71,448	60,383	68,449	80,075	177,145	169,939	161,741	277,711	292,970	313,364	N.-W. P. & O.
...	8,405	6,377	79,255	125,111	119,568	...	...	...	83,784	133,516	125,945	Panjab.
...	4,801	20,011	957,874	1,011,835	849,413	...	...	...	959,945	1,010,636	860,424	Cent. Provs.
...	25,636	17,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	25,636	17,005	Berar.
...	49,748	36,571	5,2978	772,319	885,161	...	...	...	574,537	822,067	921,732	Assam.
...	...	...	10,270	19,074	26,522	...	...	...	16,270	19,074	26,522	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	632	86	79	...	...	...	632	86	79	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
...	553,990	491,604	5,141,574	5,461,275	4,913,436	320,422	550,876	465,931	5,759,245	6,566,141	5,870,971	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	122	140	...	...	...	...	122	140	WHEAT—
...	...	...	1,425,385	731,802	1,093,298	...	...	...	1,425,385	721,802	1,093,298	Madras.
...	181,625	632,354	...	...	...	1,384,232	1,498,399	1,482,915	1,384,232	1,498,399	1,482,915	Bombay.
...	1,150,237	1,629,202	268,852	168,053	768,818	556	...	...	568,287	181,625	632,354	Sind.
...	28,014	193,793	163,520	472,941	981,472	1,647,635	4,126,779	4,473,085	2,133,217	1,327,290	2,398,020	Bengal.
...	28,242	26,500	3,940,196	1,136,711	944,455	...	...	...	1,895,734	4,881,725	5,048,350	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	64	41,548	32,901	68,692	...	...	...	4,107,054	1,104,053	971,015	Panjab.
...	631	3,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,548	32,901	68,750	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	1,039,420	380,042	452,368	...	...	...	3,989	631	3,362	Berar.
...	...	...	2,286	...	1,668	...	...	...	1,041,013	380,042	452,368	Assam.
...	...	...	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	2,286	...	1,668	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	...	Nizam's Terr.
...	1,651,749	2,485,335	6,881,207	2,914,765	4,310,911	3,032,423	5,625,169	5,956,000	12,603,345	10,191,683	12,752,246	Mysore.
...	...	...	63,027	98,453	74,950	...	...	...	63,027	98,453	74,950	LINSEED—
...	...	...	983,550	1,663,899	1,526,125	...	...	...	983,550	1,663,899	1,526,125	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	...	...	681	...	Bombay.
...	2,901,027	1,042,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,557,230	2,901,027	1,042,704	Sind.
...	1,043,978	896,307	195,246	309,378	46,553	...	2,273	2,328	1,959,788	1,955,029	945,188	Bengal.
...	1,098	683	1,027	1,716	4,623	1,660	24,178	29,642	4,726	27,892	34,948	N.-W. P. & O.
...	349,764	75,122	1,706,554	1,146,069	426,060	...	...	...	1,876,428	1,496,433	501,782	Panjab.
...	11,367	2,842	805,154	1,286,977	609,249	...	...	...	805,154	1,298,344	612,991	Cent. Provs.
...	27,512	10,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,081	27,512	10,407	Berar.
...	14,381	4,517	989,687	1,654,780	274,777	...	...	...	1,079,722	1,797,161	279,294	Assam.
...	...	...	347,078	562,767	499,472	...	...	...	347,078	562,767	499,472	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	83	795	566	...	...	...	83	795	566	Nizam's Terr.
...	5,078,027	2,932,672	5,091,412	6,725,434	3,462,975	1,660	27,132	31,970	10,686,873	11,830,593	6,429,617	Mysore.
...	...	...	740	1,134	890	...	...	...	740	1,134	890	INDIGO—
...	...	...	431	472	448	...	...	...	431	472	448	Madras.
...	...	...	21	...	...	5,368	6,013	4,280	5,389	6,013	4,280	Bombay.
...	6,593	22,206	...	...	4	...	...	...	6,255	6,593	22,210	Sind.
...	3,263	7,196	141	204	24	...	...	...	692	3,407	7,220	Bengal.
...	248	1,942	5	1	26	2,060	2,359	3,800	2,065	2,065	5,768	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	12	2	118	7	...	...	...	7	118	19	Panjab.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	24	572	680	399	...	...	...	572	680	493	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
...	10,104	31,380	1,912	2,609	1,812	7,428	8,372	8,080	16,151	21,085	41,272	TOTAL.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director General of Statistics.DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

H

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND SEPTEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1895.

N.B. — As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 21ST SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 22nd September 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,687	9,23,517	547	1,722	9,56,175	555	1,00,91,21	1,01,39,436	48,218			
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	79,061	92	862	83,000	95	8,73,928	8,57,800	...			
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	80,030	116	752	79,102	105	9,80,441	7,94,251	...			
Berwada Extension	198	21	3,487	166	21	2,173	103	40,598	30,942	...			
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	3,36,372	196	1,789	3,33,420	186	41,14,094	37,86,682	...			
Palampur-Deesa	37	17	458	27	17	800	47	6,144	7,745	1,601			
South Indian	154	1,042	1,65,099	159	1,042	1,66,387	160	18,79,413	20,20,638	1,41,245			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	3,722	69	54	3,801	71	46,901	50,337	9,436			
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	93,250	80	1,165	1,18,292	102	12,26,874	12,80,917	32,043			
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	68,924	91	756	69,710	92	10,04,740	9,15,747	...			
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	10,796	54	200	7,688	38	1,26,991	1,14,046	...			
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	7,852	01	...	70,877	70,877	...		
TOTAL	232	8,275	17,72,814	214	8,508	18,28,460	215	2,03,92,44	2,00,52,604	...			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	4,94,477	197	2,548	5,01,391	197	63,85,264	60,81,560	5,96,305			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,43,481	180	797	1,39,050	174	20,02,375	18,25,860	...			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,26,322	401	813	3,67,596	452	30,60,425	30,82,199	21,774			
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	16,507	132	125	18,910	151	1,73,149	1,89,903	16,754			
East Coast (state)	90	321	19,447	61	427	18,542	43	2,95,521	3,44,427	48,906			
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	86,735	119	746	1,18,187	158	11,56,943	11,98,548	41,605			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,388	56	25	1,830	73	20,983	23,249	2,266			
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	326	41	8	409	62	5,071	4,505	...			
TOTAL	235	5,330	10,88,683	204	5,489	11,66,009	212	1,30,99,731	1,36,50,260	5,50,529			
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	3,92,510	263	1,400	3,26,116	219	47,32,221	42,37,557	...			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	1,71,770	373	461	2,23,000	484	22,64,080	24,30,330	1,65,356			
Madras	236	840	1,89,668	220	840	1,96,304	234	23,47,313	24,51,792	1,04,429			
TOTAL	340	2,791	7,53,937	270	2,791	7,45,420	267	93,44,574	91,19,685	...			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	23,175	144	161	25,712	160	2,58,805	2,70,635	20,140			
Tarapur	222	22	4,458	203	22	4,495	204	55,921	57,849	1,928			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	6,431	96	66	7,194	109	75,045	83,629	8,584			
Bengal Doonars	148	36	4,748	132	36	8,040	223	54,413	62,573	8,150			
Dibrui-Sadiya	130	78	11,519	148	78	9,366	120	1,33,263	1,27,357	...			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	11,851	232	51	12,593	247	1,37,717	1,43,515	5,788			
TOTAL	157	415	62,182	150	414	67,440	163	7,15,274	7,53,958	38,684			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	10,395	10,395			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	55,565	167	333	39,147	115	6,38,202	5,67,600	...			
The Gakwar's Petlad	89	13	1,054	81	13	910	70	12,543	12,288	...			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	27,218	252	108	14,741	136	2,53,720	2,47,582	...			
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	1,850	185	10	3,266	327	34,214	39,314	5,100			
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	30,353	84	362	32,848	91	3,52,765	3,95,955	43,190			
The Gakwar's Mohana	60	93	4,433	48	93	4,370	47	50,586	47,520	...			
Kollapur	71	29	2,327	80	29	1,840	63	23,876	23,222	...			
Special gauges—													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	47	72	3,342	46	72	2,470	34	31,222	32,303	1,081			
Cooch Behar	40	22	711	32	22	870	40	8,515	7,151	...			
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,26,853	122	1,115	1,01,362	91	14,35,649	13,83,336	...			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	21,565	65	334	22,000	66	2,50,825	2,29,529	...			
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,646	57	46	2,526	55	29,751	32,641	2,890			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	16,163	44	364	16,100	44	2,22,069	1,73,560	...			
Oodypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	2,110	35	...	10,519	10,519			
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	4,763	51	94	5,120	54	55,261	64,017	8,756			
TOTAL	63	838	45,137	54	899	47,856	53	5,58,506	5,10,266	...			
GRAND TOTAL													
	234	18,691	38,49,626	206	19,216	39,56,547	206	4,55,46,172	4,54,70,100	...			

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Maharad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April 1895, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 21ST SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 22nd September 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.		Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	599	1,687	9,23,517	547	1,722	9,56,175	555	2,38,42,314	2,48,18,007	9,75,653	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	79,661	92	862	8,100	96	27,54,359	28,47,838	93,479	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	141	752	80,930	116	752	79,102	105	25,99,248	21,41,576	...	...	5,57,672
Howada Extension	170	21	3,487	166	21	2,173	103	74,612	78,896	4,284	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	3,36,372	196	1,769	3,33,420	186	1,16,40,039	1,11,02,586	...	...	5,37,453
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	458	27	17	800	47	16,960	19,403	2,509	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,65,609	159	1,042	1,66,387	160	40,01,748	44,04,516	3,99,778	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	75	54	3,722	69	54	3,861	71	(c) 9,452	1,16,217	30,765	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,165	93,250	80	1,165	1,18,292	102	31,62,300	32,53,314	90,954	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	68,922	91	756	69,710	92	27,41,016	25,63,802	...	...	1,77,214
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	10,796	54	200	7,648	38	3,76,815	3,42,618	...	...	34,197
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	7,852	61	...	(f) 70,817	70,877	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,275	17,71,814	214	8,508	18,28,460	215	5,13,07,963	5,16,69,710	3,61,753	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	4,94,477	197	2,548	5,01,391	197	1,47,15,894	1,76,18,564	29,02,670	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,43,481	180	797	1,39,050	174	49,58,415	47,21,504	...	...	2,36,911
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,26,322	401	813	3,67,390	452	58,12,895	58,82,279	69,384	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	10,507	132	125	18,920	151	3,81,303	3,98,078	16,775	...	...
East Coast (state)	99	331	19,447	61	427	18,542	43	7,09,748	9,05,215	1,95,467	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	164	730	86,735	119	746	1,18,187	158	27,23,120	29,24,126	2,01,006	...	...
Special gauges—													
Orhāt (state provincial)	55	25	1,388	56	25	1,830	73	37,616	44,587	6,971	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	326	41	8	409	62	11,609	8,994	...	...	2,615
TOTAL	243	5,330	10,88,683	204	5,489	11,69,009	212	2,93,50,600	3,25,03,347	31,52,747	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	3,92,519	263	1,490	3,26,116	219	1,55,56,489	1,36,59,160	...	...	19,17,329
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	1,71,770	373	461	2,23,000	484	70,08,269	86,31,154	10,22,885	...	...
Madras	243	810	1,89,668	220	810	1,99,304	234	49,92,671	53,53,791	3,61,120	...	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	7,53,957	270	2,791	7,45,420	267	2,81,57,429	2,76,24,105	...	...	5,33,324
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	281	16,396	26,15,454	221	16,788	37,39,889	223	10,88,15,992	11,17,97,168	29,81,176	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	23,175	144	161	25,732	160	6,35,660	6,80,294	44,634	...	...
Tarkessur	269	22	4,458	203	22	4,995	204	1,48,895	1,46,766	...	...	2,129
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	6,431	96	66	7,194	103	2,10,266	2,15,917	5,651	...	...
Bengal Doonars	161	36	4,748	132	36	8,040	223	91,400	1,18,812	27,412	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,519	148	78	9,366	120	2,63,530	2,70,079	6,549	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	11,851	232	51	12,593	247	3,12,788	3,62,118	49,330	...	...
TOTAL	164	415	62,182	150	414	67,410	163	16,62,539	17,93,976	1,31,437	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	(f) 15,604	15,604	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	55,565	167	333	39,147	118	15,15,493	13,96,776	...	...	1,18,637
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,054	81	13	610	70	34,865	36,886	1,721	...	...
Rajpara-Bhatinda	271	108	27,218	252	108	14,741	136	6,08,083	5,40,615	...	...	61,468
Kolar Gold-fields	200	10	1,850	185	10	3,260	327	(h) 47,433	76,752	29,319	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	89	362	30,353	84	362	32,848	91	7,80,513	8,45,857	56,344	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	4,413	48	93	4,370	47	1,06,028	1,50,745	...	...	15,883
Kolhapur	81	29	2,327	80	29	1,840	63	63,074	58,992	...	...	4,082
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	3,342	46	72	2,470	34	1,10,323	1,21,592	13,269	...	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	711	32	22	870	40	19,310	18,189	...	...	1,130
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,26,853	122	1,115	1,01,362	91	33,54,638	32,69,695	...	...	84,943
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	21,565	65	334	22,000	66	8,31,054	9,46,753	1,15,699	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	49	2,640	57	49	2,526	55	72,088	85,900	12,972	...	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	16,163	44	364	16,100	44	5,77,934	4,60,228	...	...	1,08,706
Odeypore-Chitor	...	...	...	...	61	2,110	35	...	(n) 10,519	10,519	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	65	94	4,763	51	94	5,120	54	1,53,002	1,86,707	33,705	...	...
TOTAL	78	838	45,137	54	890	47,856	53	16,39,978	16,99,167	62,189	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,691	38,49,626	205	19,216	39,56,547	206	11,54,70,147	11,85,60,006	30,89,859	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(c) Includes earnings from 2nd April to 22nd September 1894.
(d) Includes the Puntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Turhoo state railway. Although for convenience amongst state railways, the company's section of the property of the Bengal and North-Western company.
(f) Includes earnings from 1st July to 21st September 1895.
(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.
(j) Total earnings from 1st May to 21st September 1895.
(k) Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd September 1894.
(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(m) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(n) Total earnings from 1st August to 21st September 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

October, 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1895.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAIRA OR CUMRU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KARGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		PIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma— Tennisarim— Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Pegu (deltic)— Rangoon Thongva Bassein	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)— Shwegyin Tharavally Henzada Prome Toungoo Thaystmyo	12 3	12 3	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Upper Burma— Mandalay Bhamo Padoke Nektila	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	27 8	27 8	9 9	9 9	85 0	85 0	15 2	15 2
Arakan— Sandoway Kyaukpada Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	28 0
Assam— Surma— Sylhet Cachar Khasi and Jaintia Hills Garohills	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
Prinsep— Gulapara Dibrugarh Nongkang	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF AUGUST 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEER OF 30 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BETT SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR GHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CURRU (Pennisetia opifolia).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNADA (Cicer arafinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bangal—continued.																										
Bihar, south—																										
Bhagalpur	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	10 8	14 0	15 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	13 8	14 4	21 0	20 8	26 0	22 8	20 0	20 8	168 0	168 0	10 0	10 12
Gaya	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 4	17 4	18 4	18 4	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Patna	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	17 14	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 4	22 11	15 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur	16 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 4	22 11	15 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	17 14	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	14 8	15 0	23 8	24 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 4	22 11	15 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Saran	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	17 14	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Champaran	17 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
N.W. Provinces—																										
Rampur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mirzapur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Benares	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ghazipur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Jaunpur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Banda	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hamirpur	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Etawah	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Pantnagar	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Ajmer	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Munira	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Ranchi	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Buxar	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Siwan	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	14 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0

[illegible]

6 Nine pies per bundle.

† Husked.

Not sold.

• Sold in bundles.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KARONI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (Cicer arvensis).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	19 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 8	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohitak	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	83 0	88 0	12 4	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Amboha	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12
Ludhiana	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Jalandhar	21 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hopkisspur	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdaspur	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Shikot	18 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Gurranwala	19 0	19 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Guyat	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	13 8	13 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Hazira	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	33 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	35 0	35 0
Peshawar	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	51 0	51 0
Kohat	20 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—																										
Shahpur	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Bang	18 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Banou	27 0	27 0	40 0	47 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	35 0	35 0
D. I. Khan	27 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	118 0	118 0	28 0	28 0
Musafgarh	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	10 4	10 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Katchi	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	71 0	71 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Tac and Farar (Umakot)	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 0	113 0	12 0	12 0
Bahawalpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0

[illegible]

Not procurable.

Not produced.

• Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetia glauca</i>).		MARUA OR SADI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGRI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arafinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CANNIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13
South, central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	11 5	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
Nilgiris	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Salem	11 13	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
Anantapur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
East Coast, north—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	19 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
Vizagapatnam	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Godavari	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
East Coast, central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	14 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5
Nellore	13 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13
East Coast, south—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
Chingleput	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
N. Arcot	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2
Tanjore	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
Trichinopoly	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11
Southern—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinnevelly	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Madura	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Mysore—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	12 0	12 4	11 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	9 4	9 4	30 0	29 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	29 8	24 0	26 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0	
Bangalore	12 8	13 5	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 4	
Kolar	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Tumkur	13 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0	
Hassan	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0	
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Shimoga	13 6	13 11	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0	
Chitaldrug	15 0	15 6	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	37 14	37 14	45 0	42 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	175 0	175 0	32 0	32 0	
Coorg—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	6 9	7 0	7 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Aden	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 6	6 9	6 9	7 0	7 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, 5th October 1895.

The only important feature in the meteorology of the week under review has been the important cyclonic storm which formed over the east of the Bay apparently on Sunday, the 29th, and travelled along a curved course up to the head of the Bay, and thence through Lower Bengal, north-eastward to Assam. The storm was a deep one if we accept the very doubtful barometric reading reported from Barisal on the morning of October 2nd. This reading showed that pressure at the centre of the storm was as low as 28.868 inches, or 0.925 inch below the normal average. The storm was accompanied with some heavy falls of rain, but, on the whole, the accompanying precipitation was less than might have been anticipated. In those parts of India which lay at a distance from the storm area, as well as in all parts of India, after the disappearance of the storm the general weather was fine or only slightly showery. This showeryness was most marked over the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma during the early days of the week, and was least marked over North-Western India, where only a very few scattered showers were received. The mean temperature was generally excessive over India during the early part of the week, but the rainfall accompanying the storm reduced temperature quickly in Bengal on the 2nd and 3rd, and after the disappearance of the cyclonic storm, temperature conditions apparently changed, so that, though there was practically no rain, the general temperature on the 5th fell below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 29th September.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Lower Burma, and briskly in North Bengal, but elsewhere the changes were small. The wind had suddenly shifted to south-east, and risen in force at Diamond Island, and a centre of depression had been developed over the east of the Bay. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, and were very variable elsewhere with calms in many places. The mean temperature was excessive in all provinces, except Madras, where it was in slight defect. Rain had fallen over the south and east of the Peninsula, North Bengal, and parts of Burma. The showers were locally heavy in some places.

Monday.—Pressure had increased throughout the whole of the Indian area. The rise was brisk to rapid over Burma, and brisk over the Carnatic and in North-Western India, while it was least on the Orissa and Ganjam Coasts. Pressure was lowest over the Bay, highest over Tenasserim, and relatively uniform over India. There were no definite indications of the existence of the storm over the Bay. The wind, however, remained cyclonic around the Bay, and the force at Diamond Island, where the wind had veered to south, was fresh. The force was also freshening at Saugor Island. The mean temperature was in moderate defect in Madras, in slight defect in Burma, and normal in Bengal, while it was slightly to moderately excessive in the other provinces. Rain was falling over the south of the Peninsula, over Bengal, and over Lower Burma. The amounts received were large in Lower Burma, and locally considerable at two or three stations in the Peninsula.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased over Lower Burma and the Peninsula, and decreased elsewhere. The fall was very rapid over Orissa, and brisk to rapid over the whole of Bengal. The depression which had been advancing up the Bay had struck the coast near False Point, where pressure was 0.342 inch below the normal. Cyclonic winds were blowing over the north of the Bay, the force being strong to a gale near the storm centre. In most other parts of India the winds were variable, but there was a fairly well defined easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic plain. The mean temperature was in moderate defect in Burma, in slight defect in Madras, normal in Bengal, and in excess elsewhere.

Heavy rain had been received around the north of the Bay, and moderate rain in the south of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma.

Wednesday.—Pressure had risen in Orissa and Ganjam, and fallen almost everywhere else. The storm had advanced north-eastward, and the centre lay over East Bengal. According to the Barisal report, the barometer had fallen 0.925 inch to 28.868 inches at that station, and the centre was between Barisal and Jessore. Strong cyclonic gales prevailed over Bengal, and the winds over the eastern half of India were largely influenced by the storm. Southerly winds prevailed along the west coast of India, and westerly or variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was in considerable defect over Bengal, normal in Burma and Madras, and excessive in the other provinces. Rain had fallen over Burma and Bengal, and there were a few scattered showers in other parts of the country. Barisal had received nearly 5 inches.

Thursday.—The barometer had risen briskly to very rapidly over Lower Bengal, and had fallen elsewhere. The storm had continued to move north-eastward, and had disappeared up the Assam Valley. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of the country. The mean temperature still exceeded the normal average over the more central parts of the country, but was below the normal elsewhere. Rain had almost ceased throughout India, only a few scattered showers being reported.

Friday.—Pressure had increased, except at Trivandrum and Colombo. The rise was brisk to rapid over Northern India, and readings, though lower in the north than in the south, were more uniform than on the preceding day. The winds were southerly or variable on both coasts of the Peninsula, and were westerly to south-westerly in most other places. The distribution of the mean temperature was the same as on the preceding day, but the excess over the central districts was much slighter. There was slightly more rain over the Peninsula, but elsewhere there was practically no rain.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen over Lower Burma and risen elsewhere. The rise was again greater in the north than in the south, and readings were hence more uniform. Readings were highest over Bombay; lowest over Bihar. Winds were variable. The mean temperature was normal, or below the normal, except in Bengal, where there was a trifling excess. A few scattered showers of rain were reported.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1895.		OCTOBER 1895.					Mean variation of week.
	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+1.3	—1.1	—3.0	—0.3	—1.3	—1.3	—0.9	—0.9
Bengal and Assam	+0.8	—0.5	+0.1	—3.5	—2.5	+0.7	+1.1	—0.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.4	+2.6	+2.5	+1.9	+1.9	+0.9	—0.2	+1.6
Punjab	+1.3	+2.7	+4.1	+2.2	—0.1	—0.7	—0.6	+1.3
Bombay	+1.6	+1.8	+1.1	+1.1	+1.3	+0.3	+0.1	+1.0
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.0	+1.3	+2.6	+1.5	+2.5	+1.2	+0.4	+1.6
Central India and Gujarat	+2.0	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2	+3.2	+1.0	—0.8	+2.2
Sind and Rajputana	+1.1	+1.6	+3.6	+2.5	+0.4	—1.3	—1.5	+0.9
Madras	—1.1	—2.8	—1.4	—0.4	—0.5	—0.9	—0.3	—1.1
Mean for whole of India	+1.2	+1.0	+1.5	+0.9	+0.5	0	—0.3	+0.7

The mean temperature of the whole country for the first five days exceeded the normal by amounts varying from 1.5° to 0.5°; on the 4th the general temperature was exactly normal; and on the 5th it was 0.3° below. The provincial

variations show that the heat was slightly less than normal in Madras, about normal in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, and in slight to moderate excess in the remaining provinces. It is remarkable that, during the development and passage of the cyclone noticed above, the mean temperature of India, except in those provinces which received heavy cyclonic rainfall, was above the normal, while after the disappearance of the storm, although the rainfall practically ceased all over the country, the temperature began to fall steadily and generally.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has fallen principally under two sets of conditions. The more important cause of rainfall was the cyclonic storm which appeared off the Orissa Coast on the 1st, traversed Lower Bengal on the 2nd, and disappeared over Assam on the 3rd. On the two earlier days the rainfall was heavy within the storm area, the largest amount received being 4.75 inches at Barisal during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 2nd. A second important cause of rainfall was the series of small thunderstorm disturbances which affected the Peninsula. These disturbances occasioned thunder-showers throughout the whole week. They were most general and most effective in producing rain during the first two days of the week, but during the whole period there was no day on which these showers were not received in some part of the Peninsula. Outside these two areas of disturbed conditions, *vis.*, North-Eastern India and the Peninsula, rainfall was either altogether absent or very small in amount, and was due to slight scattered showers of little importance.

The table at the close of the summary gives the rainfall data of the week. The first column shows that in the case of eight divisions no rainfall whatever was received during the week, and in the case of eight more the total average rainfall for the week was less than 0.10 inch. These divisions practically covered the whole of the Gangetic plain and North-Western India. In other parts of the country effective rainfall was received, and the average actual ranged from 6.80 inches in Arakan, 6.44 inches in Assam (Surma), and 5.90 inches in Eastern Bengal to 0.15 inch in the hill districts of the Punjab, 0.10 inch in the East Coast (North (a)), and 0.27 inch in Madras (South). This general distribution agrees fairly well with the normal, but the actual amounts over North-Eastern India are, for reasons given above, considerably in excess of the average. The third column of the table gives the differences between the actuals and normals for the various divisions. Eighteen divisions report excessive rainfall, and thirty-two deficient falls. The region of excessive rain includes the following divisions:—*vis.*, Tenasserim and Lower Burma, Arakan, both the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, Orissa, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (South), the East Coast (Central and South), and Madras (Central and South-Central). The greatest abnormal excess was reported from North-Eastern India, and amounted to 4.24 inches in East Bengal, 3.89 inches in Assam (Surma), 3.59 inches in Arakan, and over 2 inches in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, and Orissa. The greatest defect was in Khandesh and perhaps in East Coast (North (a)).

In Upper Burma there was again a fairly heavy general fall of rain.

The returns of the sudder stations show that rain fell daily in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, on all but the last two days of the week in other parts of North-Eastern India, on most days of the week in the Peninsula, and only as scattered showers in other parts of India.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. In nearly all parts of the country, except the Peninsula, the actual fall from June 2nd to date has been below the average, but in most cases the deficiency has been small, and generally less than 20 per cent. This limit has, however, been exceeded in the case of Arakan, East, Deltaic and Central Bengal, the Punjab (Central and Submontane), Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (East), and Central India (West).

The following are the more important totals recorded during the week:—Kyauktan (Hanthawaddy) 11.59 inches, Minbya (Akyab) 12.35 inches, Cox's Bazar (Chittagong) 11.36 inches, Cherra Poonjee 13.26 inches, Satkhira (Khulna) 9.58 inches, Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri) 10.96 inches, False Point (Cuttack) 5.97 inches, Nilambur (Calicut) 5.67 inches, Bhatkal (Karwar) 8.74 inches, Chikodi (Belgaum) 8.74 inches, Siruguppa (Bellary) 6.97 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO OCTOBER 5TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to October 5th.	Excess or de- fect of (se- sonal) rain- fall ex-pressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	4'74	4'50	+ 0'24	147'35	150'01	— 2
	Lower Burma	5'28	3'22	+ 2'06	78'63	77'75	+ 1
	Central Burma	1'76	2'25	— 0'49	41'03	49'33	— 17
	Upper Burma	1'46	?	?	26'59	?	?
	Arakan	6'80	3'21	+ 3'59	118'42	152'93	— 23
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	5'90	1'66	+ 4'24	55'84	70'45	— 21
	Assam (Surma)	6'44	2'55	+ 3'89	114'87	124'30	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'10	1'33	+ 0'77	58'29	55'62	+ 5
	Deltaic Bengal	3'67	1'03	+ 2'64	32'95	44'20	— 26
	Central Bengal	1'58	1'06	+ 0'52	33'28	45'05	— 26
	North Bengal	3'16	2'06	+ 1'10	80'36	83'89	— 4
	Orissa	3'78	1'59	+ 2'19	53'12	43'97	+ 21
	Chota Nagpur	0'82	0'90	— 0'08	39'18	44'06	— 11
	Bihar (South)	0'61	1'12	— 0'51	30'61	37'08	— 17
	Do. (North)	0'64	1'50	— 0'86	45'96	43'23	+ 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'34	0'89	— 0'55	32'03	34'64	— 8
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0'60	0'99	— 0'39	39'49	37'20	+ 6
	Oudh (South)	0'04	0'80	— 0'76	32'61	32'81	— 1
	Do. (North)	0'01	0'85	— 0'84	36'34	35'39	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0'01	0'71	— 0'70	28'82	30'79	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0'58	— 0'58	23'96	25'49	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'03	0'72	— 0'69	37'80	38'62	— 2
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'04	— 0'04	8'91	11'20	— 20
	Do. (Central)	0	0'20	— 0'20	13'79	18'73	— 26
	Do. (Submontane)	0'03	0'17	— 0'14	18'10	23'37	— 22
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'15	0'31	— 0'16	61'06	56'46	+ 8
	Do. (North-West)	0'06	0'22	— 0'16	12'61	14'96	— 16
	Do. (West)	0	0'05	— 0'05	4'98	5'60	— 11
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'82	1'99	— 0'17	85'28	94'01	— 9
	Madras (South-Central)	1'25	1'03	+ 0'22	24'33	22'36	+ 9
	Coorg	2'41	2'04	+ 0'37	85'78	107'65	— 20
	Mysore	1'93	1'27	+ 0'66	20'32	23'30	— 13
	Konkan	1'67	2'14	— 0'47	97'86	111'57	— 12
	Bombay Deccan	2'33	1'96	+ 0'37	29'68	24'28	+ 22
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'54	1'74	— 1'20	23'88	22'15	+ 8
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'50	0'99	— 0'49	23'99	31'65	— 24
	Central Provinces (West)	0'28	0'84	— 0'56	33'25	37'71	— 12
	Ditto (Central)	0'50	0'70	— 0'20	41'72	48'01	— 13
	Ditto (East)	0'29	0'66	— 0'37	49'24	44'74	+ 10
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'08	0'70	— 0'62	29'43	42'70	— 31
	Kathiawar	0	0'32	— 0'32	13'64	19'62	— 30
	Sind	0	0	0	3'61	4'29	— 16
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'04	0'20	— 0'16	29'42	34'00	— 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0'07	— 0'07	16'17	25'24	— 36
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'05	— 0'05	12'91	12'81	+ 1
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'91	1'61	— 0'70	33'41	25'84	+ 30
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'10	1'41	— 1'31	47'27	48'16	— 2
	Hyderabad (South)	2'16	0'84	+ 1'32	25'93	20'03	+ 29
	Madras (Central)	1'79	1'44	+ 0'35	16'56	16'92	— 3
	East Coast (Central)	2'06	1'21	+ 0'85	22'32	16'40	+ 38
	Ditto (South)	1'88	1'50	+ 0'38	19'66	16'43	+ 19
	Madras (South)	0'27	0'70	— 0'43	6'14	7'05	— 13

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Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 10th October 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rainfall good in the Carnatic, and in parts of the Deccan and Central districts; fair rain elsewhere, except in Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely, where light or scattered showers have fallen. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in active progress. The standing crops are generally fair and are improving after the recent rains, but the paddy crop has withered, or is withering in parts of Tinnevely. More rain is urgently wanted in this district and in parts of Madura. The harvest is progressing with generally moderate yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally falling or stationary, but the price of *cholum* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has risen slightly in parts of the Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Good rain throughout the Karnatak, moderate in the Deccan, and slight in parts of the Konkan, Surat, Broach, and Thar and Parkar. More rain is wanted throughout Gujarat and in parts of Khandesh, Poona, and Kolaba. The crops are poor in parts of Sind, and are withering in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach. Harvesting of the early crops is progressing in ten districts. Sowing of the late crops is general, but is retarded in one taluka of Sholapur owing to excessive moisture. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Thar and Parkar and Ahmedabad. Prices are normal.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th October.*—There was general rain during the week, except in parts of Bihar. In the Eastern and Central districts the rain was heavy being accompanied by a cyclone. The cyclone is reported to have done but slight damage to the crops, and the rainfall was generally beneficial. Reports of the winter rice crop continue generally favourable, except in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. In the Gaya and Purneah districts, where there has been little or no rain for the last two weeks, more rain is needed. The autumn harvest is almost completed, and the preparation of lands for the spring sowings is in progress. The price of common rice is, on the whole, stationary, but in Gaya it is reported to have risen from 17 to 14 seers per rupee.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Light rain has fallen in a few districts; more rain is much needed for spring sowings in several districts. The crops are suffering from want of rain in Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Garhwal, Agra, Jhansi, and Aligarh. Harvesting of the autumn crops is progressing, and the spring sowings continue. The condition of the crops, and prospects on the whole, are favourable. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rain has fallen in parts of the Rawal Pindi and Peshawar districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops have commenced. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. The prospects of the standing crops are generally

reported to be good to fair, but the crops are drying up for want of rain in some districts. The crops have been slightly damaged by hail in one tahsil of the Lahore district. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in Hissar. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore. Prices are rising in Jullundur and Hissar, high in Delhi, normal in Ferozepore, and low elsewhere, except the price of wheat in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Weather clear and warm during the day, but the mornings are cool. Rain is much needed everywhere, especially in the Northern districts and in the Chhattisgarh country, where the rice crop is suffering for want of rain. Other autumn crops are doing well. Winter sowings are in progress. The price of wheat has risen slightly in two districts; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th September.*—In Lower Burma transplanting of wet-weather paddy is completed in all but three districts. Reaping of the early paddy has begun in Thaton. In Prome prospects have improved. In Thaton some damage has been caused by insects in one subdivision. The rainfall has been seasonable, and the standing crops promise well everywhere. In Upper Burma transplanting of wet-weather paddy is in progress in all but three districts, and reaping is going on in Shwebo and the Southern Shan States. Reaping of hill paddy continues in the Northern Shan States, and ploughing for and sowing of dry-weather paddy in Magwe. In Lower Chindwin prospects continue to improve, and in Shwebo a fair outturn is expected. In Magwe some crops in irrigated tracts have been destroyed by flood, and more rain is required there for tracts affected by the recent drought. The rainfall has been general, and prospects are on the whole favourable. Sowing of wheat has begun in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum is progressing in Sagaing and Myingyan, and reaping is nearly over in Lower Chindwin and Minbu. Sowing of millet continues in Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Minbu, and Myingyan, and of gram in Pakokku. Sowing of peas has commenced in Meiktila, and reaping is nearly completed in Lower Chindwin. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Thongwa, and Magwe, and has risen considerably in Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

For week ending 5th October.—In Lower Burma prospects continue favourable, except in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy. In Upper Burma transplanting of paddy is in progress everywhere, and is nearly completed in several districts. Ploughing for and sowing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize, and peas are in progress. Good rain has fallen in Mandalay, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe, and Meiktila. A fair paddy crop may be expected, and the prospects of miscellaneous crops are generally good. Some destruction to the paddy crops has been caused by floods in the Pakokku district. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Minbu, slightly in Thaton, Pakokku, and Myingyan, and has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, and Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th October.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of the early and transplanting of the late rice have been completed. Tea is doing well. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th October.*—**MYSORE :** Good rain throughout the State. Prospects are favourable. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of the Mysore, Hassan, and Shimoga districts. Prices have risen slightly in Chitaldroog and Hassan.

COORG : Rainfall moderate. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Rice is coming into ear. The coffee crop is in good condition. Picking of cardamoms continues. Water and fodder are ample. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th October.*—**BERAR :** Weather hot with scanty rainfall. The crop prospects are favourable, except in parts of Akola and Wun where more rain is needed. Preparation of land for the winter crops is in progress. Sowings have commenced in four districts. Weeding operations continue. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Khamgaon and Jalgaon talukas. Prices are fluctuating in Buldana, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD : Rainfall good. The standing crops are generally good. Preparations are being made for spring sowings. Prices are fluctuating.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th October.*—No rain during the week. More rain is still wanted in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, Goona, and parts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops have been slightly damaged in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar for want of rain. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good, except in a few districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are rising in one district of Gwalior and in Bundelkhand, and are high in Goona ; in other Agencies prices are normal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rain is much wanted in Kotah, Shahpura, the Merwara district, Jeypore, Karauli, and Ulwar, where the unirrigated crops are withering. Prospects are generally fair, except in Bhurt-pore and Jeypore. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, except in parts of Meywar, but the supply is failing in Dholepore and Bhurt-pore. Prices are rising in five States, fluctuating in one, and falling in another, but are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 8th October.*—Rainfall moderate. The maize crop is being reaped. Wheat and barley are being sown. Prices are now normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th October.*—The standing crops are suffering for want of rain. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen, but the price of rice at Ladakh is very high.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather seasonable and fine. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 29TH SEPTEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH SEPTEMBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 29th September 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 28th September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,687	9,57,239	567	1,722	9,07,244	527	1,10,48,457	1,10,46,680	...	...	1,777
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	78,733	91	862	72,000	84	9,52,661	9,31,235	...	...	1,446
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,09,921	146	825	92,145	112	10,90,562	8,95,860	...	...	1,94,702
Berwada Extension	198	21	6,377	304	21	2,909	139	46,975	32,951	...	...	14,024
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	3,75,469	218	1,789	3,39,620	190	44,90,463	41,24,204	...	...	3,66,259
Palanpur-Deesa	37	17	552	32	17	1,110	65	6,696	8,546	...	...	1,850
South Indian	154	1,042	1,56,017	150	1,042	1,70,637	164	20,35,430	21,93,240	...	...	1,57,810
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	3,972	74	54	3,847	71	50,873	60,296	...	...	9,423
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	94,927	81	1,105	1,09,692	94	13,21,801	13,61,320	...	...	39,519
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	79,811	106	756	75,860	100	10,84,557	9,91,607	...	...	92,950
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	59,069	295	200	8,463	42	1,86,060	1,23,160	...	...	62,900
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	7,540	59	...	78,340	...	...	...
TOTAL	232	8,275	19,22,087	232	8,581	17,91,067	209	2,23,14,535	2,18,54,439	...	...	4,60,096
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	6,05,833	241	2,548	4,94,606	194	69,91,097	74,97,356	...	...	5,06,259
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,64,504	206	797	1,47,914	186	21,66,939	19,73,774	...	...	1,93,165
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,84,264	473	813	3,55,520	437	34,44,689	34,37,719	...	...	6,970
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	19,872	159	125	20,590	105	1,93,021	2,10,493	...	...	17,472
East Coast (state)	90	321	48,509	151	427	43,456	102	3,44,030	3,89,477	...	...	45,447
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	83,698	115	746	1,18,508	159	12,40,641	13,25,695	...	...	85,054
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,460	58	25	2,210	88	22,443	25,459	...	...	3,016
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	463	58	8	497	62	5,534	5,002	...	...	532
TOTAL	235	5,330	13,08,663	246	5,489	11,83,301	216	1,44,08,394	1,48,64,975	...	...	4,56,581
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	4,35,966	293	1,490	3,78,490	254	51,68,187	46,18,876	...	...	5,49,311
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	2,07,904	451	461	2,30,000	512	24,72,884	26,61,238	...	...	1,88,354
Madras	236	840	2,10,462	251	840	2,05,204	244	25,57,825	26,55,026	...	...	97,201
TOTAL	340	2,791	8,54,332	306	2,791	8,19,694	294	1,01,98,896	99,35,140	...	...	2,63,756
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	16,366	40,85,082	249	16,861	37,94,062	225	4,69,21,825	4,66,54,554	...	...	2,67,271
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	26,920	167	161	23,457	146	2,85,815	3,02,492	...	...	16,677
Tarkessur	222	22	4,795	218	22	4,920	224	60,716	62,769	...	...	2,053
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	8,084	121	66	7,773	118	83,129	89,821	...	...	6,692
Bengal Doonars	148	36	5,105	142	36	8,110	225	59,528	70,683	...	...	11,155
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,944	140	78	12,080	155	1,44,207	1,41,180	...	...	3,027
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	13,037	256	51	14,050	275	1,50,764	1,57,565	...	...	6,801
TOTAL	157	415	68,885	166	414	70,390	170	7,84,159	8,24,510	...	...	40,351
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	52,929	159	333	39,353	118	6,91,131	6,06,953	...	...	84,178
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	917	71	13	1,100	85	13,460	14,040	...	...	580
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	27,218	252	108	12,714	118	3,10,944	2,60,296	...	...	50,648
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	1,879	188	10	3,339	334	36,093	42,475	...	...	6,382
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	32,060	89	362	40,115	111	3,84,825	4,31,022	...	...	46,197
The Gaekwar's Malsana	60	93	4,615	50	93	4,050	44	55,201	51,313	...	...	3,888
Kolhapur	71	29	2,190	76	29	1,794	62	26,066	25,030	...	...	1,036
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dahdoi	47	72	4,566	63	72	2,630	37	35,788	35,107	...	...	681
Cooch Behar	40	22	600	27	22	700	32	9,115	7,851	...	...	1,264
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,26,974	123	1,042	1,05,795	102	15,62,623	14,74,087	...	...	88,536
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	21,657	65	334	31,715	95	2,72,482	2,61,278	...	...	11,204
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	40	2,574	56	40	3,817	83	32,325	36,490	...	...	4,165
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	15,975	44	364	16,600	46	2,38,644	1,92,469	...	...	46,175
Oddeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	2,210	36	...	(j) 14,502	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	4,507	48	94	6,229	66	59,768	70,249	...	...	10,481
TOTAL	63	818	44,713	53	809	60,571	67	6,03,219	5,74,988	...	...	28,231
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,691	43,25,654	231	19,216	40,30,818	210	4,98,71,826	4,95,28,139	...	...	3,43,687

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amratoli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

(j) Total earnings from 1st August to 28th September 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary

SIMLA, the 10th October 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 29th September 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th September 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rt.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	399	1,687	9,57,239	567	1,722	9,07,244	527	2,47,99,593	2,57,25,251	9,25,658	...		
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	78,733	91	862	72,000	84	28,33,092	29,28,207	95,115	...		
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,69,921	146	825	92,145	112	27,09,169	21,42,394	...	5,66,775		
Bombay Extension	170	21	6,377	304	21	2,509	139	80,989	81,805	816	...		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	3,75,469	218	1,789	3,39,620	190	1,20,15,508	1,14,40,108	...	5,75,400		
Palampur-Deesa	44	17	552	32	17	1,110	65	17,512	20,270	2,758	...		
South Indian	154	1,042	1,56,017	150	1,042	1,70,637	164	41,60,705	45,77,098	4,16,393	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	75	54	3,972	74	54	3,847	71	(c) 99,424	1,30,176	30,752	...		
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,105	94,927	81	1,105	1,09,602	94	32,57,287	33,55,717	98,430	...		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	79,811	106	756	75,860	100	28,20,227	26,39,662	...	1,81,165		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	59,067	295	200	8,463	42	4,35,884	3,51,732	...	84,152		
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	7,540	59	...	(f) 78,340	78,340	...	
TOTAL	259	8,275	19,22,087	232	8,581	17,91,067	209	5,32,30,050	5,34,76,760	2,46,710	...		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	6,05,833	241	2,548	4,04,606	194	1,53,21,727	1,81,34,352	28,12,625	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,04,504	206	797	1,47,914	186	51,22,979	48,69,418	...	2,53,561		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,88,264	473	813	3,55,520	437	61,97,159	62,37,799	40,640	...		
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	19,872	159	125	20,590	165	4,01,175	4,18,668	17,493	...		
East Coast (state)	99	321	48,509	151	427	41,456	102	7,58,257	9,50,265	1,92,008	...		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	164	730	83,698	115	746	1,18,308	159	28,06,818	30,51,273	2,44,455	...		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,460	58	25	2,210	88	39,076	46,797	7,721	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	463	58	8	497	62	12,072	9,491	...	2,581		
TOTAL	243	5,330	13,08,663	246	5,489	11,83,201	216	3,06,30,263	3,37,18,063	30,58,800	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	4,35,966	293	1,490	3,78,490	254	1,59,92,455	1,40,20,479	...	19,71,976		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	2,07,904	451	401	2,36,000	512	78,16,173	88,62,056	10,45,883	...		
Madras	243	840	2,10,462	251	840	2,05,204	244	52,03,133	55,57,025	3,53,892	...		
TOTAL	421	2,791	8,54,332	306	2,791	8,19,694	294	2,90,11,761	2,84,39,560	...	5,72,201		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	281	16,366	40,85,082	249	16,861	37,94,662	225	11,29,01,074	11,56,34,383	27,33,309	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	26,920	167	161	23,457	146	6,62,580	7,03,751	41,171	...		
Tarkessur	269	22	4,795	218	22	4,920	224	1,53,690	1,51,680	...	2,004		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	8,084	121	66	7,773	118	2,18,350	2,22,109	3,759	...		
Bengal Doars	161	36	5,105	142	36	8,110	225	96,505	1,26,922	30,417	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	10,944	140	78	12,680	155	2,74,474	2,83,902	9,428	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	13,037	256	51	14,050	275	3,25,825	3,76,158	50,333	...		
TOTAL	164	415	68,885	166	414	70,390	170	17,31,424	18,64,528	1,33,104	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	52,929	159	333	39,353	118	15,68,332	14,36,110	...	1,32,213		
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	917	71	13	1,100	85	35,782	38,338	2,556	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	271	108	27,218	252	108	12,714	118	6,35,301	5,59,329	...	75,972		
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	1,879	188	10	3,339	334	(f) 49,312	79,913	30,601	...		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (k)	89	362	32,060	89	362	40,115	111	8,21,573	8,80,924	59,351	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	4,615	50	93	4,050	44	1,71,243	1,54,532	...	16,711		
Kolhapur	81	29	2,190	76	29	1,794	62	65,264	60,800	...	4,464		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	4,566	63	72	2,630	37	1,14,889	1,26,396	11,507	...		
Cooch Behar	45	22	600	27	22	700	32	19,916	18,886	...	1,030		
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,26,974	122	1,042	1,05,795	102	34,81,612	33,55,237	...	1,26,375		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	21,657	65	334	31,715	95	8,54,711	9,78,502	1,23,791	...		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	46	2,574	56	46	3,817	83	75,562	80,809	14,247	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	58	364	15,975	44	364	16,600	46	5,93,909	4,88,137	...	1,05,772		
Ooddepore-Chitor (l)	...	...	...	...	61	2,210	36	...	(m) 14,502	14,502	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	4,507	48	94	6,229	66	1,57,509	1,92,939	35,430	...		
TOTAL	78	838	44,713	53	899	60,571	67	16,81,691	17,63,889	82,198	...		
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,691	43,25,654	231	19,210	40,30,818	210	11,97,95,801	12,26,18,937	28,22,236	...		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlan railway.

(c) Total earnings from 2nd April to 29th September 1894.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings from 1st July to 28th September 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st June to 29th September 1894.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(m) Total earnings from 1st August to 28th September 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

C

the 10th October 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEKS OF 100 LBS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR GHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR KUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).		MARUA OR KAGI (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>).		KANGHI OR ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SURADA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	16 0	24 8	26 0	12 0	10 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 8	21 0	30 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	168 0	168 0	10 8	10 0
Gaya	13 0	13 0	23 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 4	20 4	...	...	25 4	24 0	16 4	16 4	18 4	18 4	23 4	28 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Patna	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	18 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	28 0	25 0	18 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bihar, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	22 11	23 15	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 4	15 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	...	17 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	21 8	21 8	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saran	16 0	15 5	21 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 8	...	...	19 8	19 12	26 0	26 0	24 4	24 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	17 0	17 0	29 4	27 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—																										
Meerut	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 2	18 8	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	13 11	13 11	16 9	16 10	9 0	9 0	11 12	11 3	18 4	17 9	14 10	14 6	...	...	14 7	14 7	17 13	18 0	20 2	18 8	13 4	13 4	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 4
Ghazipur	12 0	12 0	16 4	17 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 9	18 8	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Aligarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 4	10 4	13 12	14 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 4	19 0	19 0	...	17 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	9 12	9 12
Patelpur	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 14	...	...	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Kanpur	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4

District	Taluk	Village	Area in Acres										Population										Revenue									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oudh—	Southern—	Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
Rajputana—	Western—	Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8
		Partabgarh	13	0	13	2	16	8	16	13	9	5	8	0	8	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8

Nine pies per bundle.

Husked.

Not sold.

Sold in bundles.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum unguiculatum).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANDI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Sesaria italica).		GRAM, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PIREWIDU.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—																										
Sudh—																										
Hissar	18 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	18 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Montgomery	18 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rehmat	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 14	12 14
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12
Ludhiana	19 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 0
Jullundur	21 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 8
Gurdaspur	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 0
Kangra	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	18 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	21 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Gujranwala	19 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	15 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	21 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	13 8	13 8
Rawalpindi	19 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	35 0	35 0
Faisalwar	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	31 0	31 0
Kohat	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—																										
Shahpur	22 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Banna	24 0	27 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	35 0	35 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	118 0	118 0	31 0	31 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	18 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Sind and Beluchistan—																										
Karachi	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	100 11	100 11	12 8	12 8
Mithan and Faisal (Unaskot)	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kashmir	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	77 0	77 0	9 0	9 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—continued.
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.	JAWAR OR CHULM (Sorghum vulgare).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANNAN OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).	GRAM, CHANNA, CHOLA, MADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARAB. OF INDIA, CAPAS (Cajanus indicus).	BETTERWOOD.	SALT.
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
South, central— Coimbatore	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Salem	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Central— Bellary	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Anantapur	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Kurnool	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north— Ganjam	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Visakhapatnam	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
East Coast, central— Kistna	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Nellore	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south— Madras	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Chingleput	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
N. Arcot	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tondiaropoly	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Soliharn— Tinnevely	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Mysore— Mysore	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Bangalore	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Kolar	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tumkur	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Hassan	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Channarayana	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Shimoga	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Chitaldroog	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Coulog— Coorg	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Aden	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FACED AND COMMON DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, 12th October 1895.

During the present week the change to the cold weather distribution of pressure has been completed. On Sunday and Monday the pressure was very uniform throughout the Indian area, but the area of high readings in the south which is characteristic of the summer distribution was still shown, and a large low pressure area existed over the Bay. On Tuesday, however, the barometer rose over Northern India, the highest pressures were developed over that region, and readings decreased steadily from the north, southward. At the same time the last instances of westerly and south-westerly winds disappeared, and northerly to easterly winds characteristic of the cold season set in throughout the whole Indian area. With this change of wind rain set in over the Carnatic and the whole of the south of the Peninsula. This change of wind and weather in Madras was accompanied with much electrical disturbance, but the force of the wind was gentle throughout, and the autumnal rains of the Carnatic appear to have set in most unusually quietly. With the setting of the northerly winds the skies became very clear of cloud throughout a large part of the country, and the nights hence became unusually cool—so much so that, although the days were generally hotter than the normal, the mean temperature of all the provinces was lower than the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 6th October 1895.*—Pressure had decreased very slightly over Lower Burma, the south of the Bay, and the west of the Peninsula, and had increased elsewhere—most in Bengal and the Gangetic plain. Pressure was very uniform throughout the Indian area, and the winds were very variable. The mean temperature was lower than usual, except in Bombay. Thunderstorms had given light rain to the east and south of the Peninsula and to one or two places in North-Eastern India.

Monday.—Pressure had decreased, except in Bengal. The changes had, however, been slight in all places except the neighbourhood of Madras, where the fall had been brisk. Pressure continued very uniform, and the only important feature in the distribution was the low pressure area stretching across the centre of the Bay. The winds were very variable. The mean temperature was above the normal over the Peninsula, and below elsewhere. Scattered showers of rain were reported over the Peninsula; in Mysore a heavy thunderstorm had apparently prevailed, and the town of Mysore reported 5 inches of rain.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen slightly over the west of the Peninsula, and briskly over Ceylon, while it had risen elsewhere, the change being brisk along the foot of the North-Western Himalayas. Pressure was highest and in excess of the normal over Northern and Central India, and lowest and in defect over the extreme south. The winds were northerly to easterly over the Bay and the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was below the normal over North-Eastern India, and above over the Central Provinces, and about normal elsewhere. Rain had become much more general over the south of the Peninsula, and showers had fallen in Lower Burma.

Wednesday.—The barometer had risen everywhere, the change being greater in the north than in the south. Pressure remained highest, and considerably above the normal over Northern India, and lowest and only slightly above the normal in the extreme south. The winds were northerly over the Bay, south-easterly along the West Coast, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in the east of the Indian area, and about normal in the west. Moderate to light showers had occurred in Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Thursday.—Pressure had fallen briskly at Colombo, and changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. The general distribution was unchanged, readings

remaining highest in the north and centre, and lowest in the south. The wind directions were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was low, except in Bombay, where it was in slight excess. Light showers of rain were reported from Burma and from Southern India.

Friday.—Pressure had again changed by very small amounts generally, and both the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds showed no important change. The mean temperature remained generally low. Scattered showers were received around the Bay.

Saturday.—The barometer was falling everywhere, but the change was fairly uniform, and the general distribution was unaltered. The wind directions were the same as on the 11th. The mean temperature was low, except in parts of the West Coast, Sind, and Rajputana, where it was in excess. Rain had fallen all around the Bay, but the amounts were small.

Temperature.—The most marked feature in the temperature returns of this period is the very large daily range which obtained throughout nearly the whole country during the whole week. In nearly every province on each day the means of the maximum readings were slightly above the normal, while the means of the minimum readings were slightly to considerably below. Perhaps the most marked instance of this was shown in the observations recorded over the North-Western Provinces, where on the 7th the mean abnormal excess of the day temperatures was 3.5° , and the mean abnormal deficiency of the night temperatures was 7.6° , giving an excess of 11° in the diurnal range.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week :

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0.6	—0.4	—0.5	—0.6	—0.3	+0.6	+1.2	—0.1
Bengal and Assam	—0.4	—1.4	—2.4	—2.5	—1.3	—1.2	—0.7	—1.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1.6	—2.3	—1.8	—1.4	—1.4	—1.1	—1.1	—1.5
Punjab	—1.7	—1.2	—1.0	—0.6	—0.6	—0.7	+0.2	—0.8
Bombay	+0.1	+0.2	—0.2	+0.4	+0.4	—1.2	—0.1	—0.1
Central Provinces and Berar	—1.0	—0.9	+0.5	—0.5	—2.2	—2.7	—2.3	—1.3
Central India and Gujarat	—1.7	—1.4	—1.6	—1.2	—1.5	—1.3	—1.1	—1.4
Sind and Rajputana	—2.3	—2.4	—1.0	—0.8	—0.1	+0.5	+1.3	—0.7
Madras	—0.1	+0.5	—0.1	—1.8	—1.9	—1.9	—0.6	—0.8
Mean for whole of India	—1.0	—1.0	—0.9	—1.0	—1.0	—1.0	—0.4	—0.9

The mean temperature of the whole country was about 1° below the normal average on most days, and the provincial variations of temperature show that the heat was slightly less than usual in all parts of the Indian area.

Rain.—The whole of Northern and Central India was during the past week under the influence of the winter monsoon, the weather was fine, and all the rainfall received during the week was derived from the retreating south-west monsoon. The rainfall was consequently almost wholly confined to the southern portions of the Indian area, and fell in Burma and the Peninsula. In Assam and Bengal showers accompanying in most cases slight thunderstorm disturbances occurred on the first day of the week, but this disturbed weather quickly passed away, and the weather during the greater part of the week was as fine as in other parts of Northern India. In Southern India the setting in of the autumnal rainfall was carried out very quietly. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday thunderstorms giving moderate rain were reported over the south.

of the Peninsula with very variable winds, but on Thursday the wind settled into north and north-east, rain commenced on the Madras Coast, and continued steadily till the close of the week. The northerly and north-easterly wind was, however, light, and the only heavy falls of rain at this time were 2·23 inches at Negapatam, reported on the 11th, and 1 inch at Madras, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, reported on the 12th.

The concluding table shows the rainfall data for the week. The first column shows that no rain whatever was received during the week in twenty-five of the rainfall divisions, and a total of less than one-tenth of an inch in the case of four more divisions, while effective rainfall was received in the case of twenty-three divisions. The regions which received effective rainfall included all the Burma divisions, except Arakan, both the Assam divisions, Eastern, Deltaic and North Bengal, Orissa, and all the peninsular divisions. The average actual rainfall ranged from 2·96 inches in Madras (South-Central), and 2·88 inches in Madras (South) to 0·11 inch in Assam (Brahmaputra) and Deltaic Bengal. The second column of the table shows that, on the average of a number of years, showers of rain are received over a large part of the country during the week under review, and that in parts of Burma, of Bengal, and of the Peninsula the fall is moderately heavy. The third column shows that the actual rainfall of the week was in defect of the normal in all divisions, except Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Madras (Central), Madras (South), and the East Coast (South), in each of which it was normal, or in trifling excess. The deficiency for the week was as much as 2·63 inches in Arakan, and over 1 inch in Tenasserim, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Bihar (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), Malabar, Coorg, the East Coast (North), and the East Coast (Central). The principal deficiency was thus shown to be around the Bay area.

The returns of the sudder stations show that rain fell almost daily over the south of the Peninsula.

The columns giving the state of the seasonal rainfall exhibit a slightly deficient rainfall for the whole monsoon season over the greater part of the country. The exceptions are—Lower Burma, Assam (Brahmaputra), Orissa, Bihar (North), North-Western Provinces (Submontane (a)), Oudh (North), the hill districts of the Punjab, Madras (South-Central), the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (East), Rajputana (West), the East Coast (North, Central and South), Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and Madras (South), where the total from June 2nd to date has been normal or slightly above. Although the seasonal rainfall is generally in defect, the amount of this defect is small in most cases, and amounts to or exceeds 20 per cent. only in the case of Arakan, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Bihar (South), the Punjab (South, Central and Submontane), Coorg, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (East), and Central India (West).

The heaviest total falls reported during the week are Yandoon (Maubin) 3·40 inches, Karimganj (Sylhet) 6·00 inches, Perintalman (Calicut) 5·20 inches, Kotagiri (Nilgiris) 9·58 inches, Pavagada (Tumkur) 6·00 inches, Karadgi (Dharwar) 5·31 inches, Madakasira (Anantapur) 9·72 inches, Tranquebar (Tanjore) 3·82 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO OCTOBER 12TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to October 12th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall ex-pressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0.54	2.37	— 1.83	147.89	152.38	— 3
	Lower Burma	1.24	2.14	— 0.90	79.87	79.80	0
	Central Burma	0.76	1.56	— 0.80	41.79	50.88	— 18
	Upper Burma	0.23	?	?	26.84	?	?
	Arakan	0.04	2.67	— 2.63	118.46	155.60	— 24
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	0.31	1.55	— 1.24	56.15	72.00	— 22
	Assam (Surma)	0.77	1.98	— 1.21	115.65	126.28	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.11	0.93	— 0.81	58.39	56.54	+ 3
	Deltaic Bengal	0.11	1.20	— 1.10	33.06	45.40	— 27
	Central Bengal	0.03	1.15	— 1.12	33.31	46.20	— 28
	North Bengal	0.41	0.99	— 0.58	80.78	84.88	— 5
	Orissa	0.59	1.47	— 0.88	53.71	45.44	+ 18
	Chota Nagpur	0.03	0.97	— 0.94	39.21	45.03	— 13
	Bihar (South)	0.01	1.00	— 0.99	30.61	38.08	— 20
	Do. (North)	0	1.29	— 1.29	45.96	44.52	+ 3
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0.76	— 0.76	32.03	35.40	— 10
	Oudh (South)	0	1.27	— 1.27	39.49	38.47	+ 3
	Do. (North)	0	0.48	— 0.48	32.61	33.29	— 2
	Do. (North)	0	0.59	— 0.59	36.34	35.99	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0.29	— 0.29	28.82	31.08	— 7
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0.22	— 0.22	23.96	25.71	— 7
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0.34	— 0.34	37.80	38.96	— 3
	Punjab (South)	0	0.05	— 0.05	8.91	11.25	— 21
	Do. (Central)	0	0.13	— 0.13	13.79	18.86	— 27
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.13	— 0.13	18.10	23.50	— 23
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0.19	— 0.19	61.06	56.64	+ 8
	Do. (North-West)	0	0.14	— 0.14	12.61	15.10	— 16
	Do. (West)	0	0.01	— 0.01	4.98	5.61	— 11
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1.79	3.08	— 1.29	87.07	97.09	— 10
	Madras (South-Central)	2.96	1.97	+ 0.99	27.28	24.33	+ 12
	Coorg	0.39	1.89	— 1.50	86.17	109.54	— 21
	Mysore	1.97	1.67	+ 0.30	22.29	24.97	— 11
	Konkan	0.45	1.37	— 0.92	98.31	112.94	— 13
	Bombay Deccan	0.80	0.79	+ 0.01	30.48	25.07	+ 22
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0.63	— 0.63	23.88	22.78	+ 5
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0.57	— 0.57	23.99	32.22	— 26
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0.39	— 0.39	33.25	38.10	— 13
	Ditto (Central)	0	0.41	— 0.41	41.72	48.42	— 14
	Ditto (East)	0	0.54	— 0.54	49.24	45.28	+ 9
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0.25	— 0.25	29.43	42.95	— 31
	Kathiawar	0	0.10	— 0.10	13.64	19.71	— 31
	Sind	0	0	0	3.61	4.29	— 16
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0.18	— 0.18	29.42	34.19	— 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0.10	— 0.10	16.17	25.34	— 36
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.03	— 0.03	12.91	12.84	0
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0.57	1.86	— 1.29	33.99	27.70	+ 23
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0.25	1.08	— 0.83	47.52	49.23	— 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0.26	0.86	— 0.60	26.16	20.88	+ 25
	Madras (Central)	1.71	1.45	+ 0.26	18.28	18.36	0
	East Coast (Central)	0.47	1.03	— 1.16	22.79	18.03	+ 26
	Ditto (South)	1.53	1.53	0	21.18	17.96	+ 18
	Madras (South)	2.88	1.24	+ 1.64	9.01	8.28	+ 9

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 17th October 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Rainfall good in Anantapur, Salem, the Nilgiris, and the Southern districts; fair rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in active progress. The standing crops are generally fair, and the crops previously reported as withering have greatly improved, though more rain is still wanted in parts of Salem and Tinnevely. The harvest is progressing with moderate yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally falling or stationary, but have slightly risen in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall moderate throughout the Karnatak, slight in parts of the Konkan, Poona, and Sholapur; no rain elsewhere. More rain is wanted in parts of Thana, Kolaba, Poona, and Satara, and throughout Gujarat, where the standing crops are suffering in parts. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged by insects in one taluka of Broach. Harvesting of the early crops is progressing in sixteen, and sowing of late crops in four, districts. Cotton-picking has commenced in two districts. Fodder is scarce in Shikarpur and Hyderabad. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal, except in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th October.*—There was no rain during the week, except a slight shower in the 24-Parganas. The general prospects of the winter rice crop continue good, but in some districts it is now in need of more rain. Considerable portions of the rice land in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions remain uncultivated owing to deficient rainfall. The preparation of lands for the spring crops is generally going on, and the early sowings have begun. The price of common rice is generally steady, but in Cuttack it has fallen owing to the appearance of the new crop in the market.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th October.*—The weather is clear. Rain is much needed. The crops are suffering for want of rain in a few districts. The autumn crops are being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be good. Spring sowings continue. Sugarcane is in good condition, but the *urd* (*Phaseolus radiatus*) crop is slightly damaged by insects in one tahsil of Moradabad. Prospects are generally favourable. Markets are well supplied, and fodder is ample, except in Cawnpore tahsil, where it is reported to be getting scarce. Prices are rising in a few districts; elsewhere prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th October.*—In Jullundur a few drops of rain fell and the weather is cloudy. Harvesting of the autumn crops and the ploughing for and sowing of the spring crops have commenced, but rain is urgently wanted. Cotton is being picked. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported good to fair, but the crops are drying for want of rain in Hissar and Shahpur. The *bajra* (*Penicillaria spicata*) crop has been damaged considerably by grasshoppers in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally said to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore. Prices continue high in Delhi, and are rising in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, and Peshawar. In Ferozepore prices are normal; elsewhere they are low, but in Sialkote wheat is selling from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Weather clear and warm during the day, but the nights and mornings are cool. The rice crop has suffered considerably in Seoni and Bilaspur for want of rain, and to some extent in Damoh, Raipur, and Sambalpur. The outturn in Sambalpur is estimated at ten annas. Prospects otherwise are favourable. The winter sowings are progressing. Prices are above normal in Seoni and Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th October.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations have been completed everywhere, except in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Bassein, where transplanting for the main paddy crop still continues. In Thaton reaping of early paddy is in progress. The rainfall so far has been favourable, and crop prospects are very good. In Upper Burma transplanting for wet-weather paddy continues in eight districts, and has been finished in others. Reaping of early paddy is progressing in three districts. Some damage has been done by floods in Bhamo, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, and Minbu, but the crop prospects on the whole are fair. Slight rain has fallen in most districts, but more is still wanted. Sowing for *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize, and peas is in progress, also of wheat in the Southern Shan States. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Thaton, and risen considerably in Magwe; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Weather seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. Tea is doing well. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th October.*—**MYSORE:** Rainfall good throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition. Sugarcane and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) have been harvested in parts of the Kolar, Shimoga, and Tumkur districts. Prices have fallen slightly in the Kolar and Kadur districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. The rice and coffee crops are in good condition. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th October.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and clear. The standing crops are in fair condition. Sowings are well advanced and weeding operations continue. Fodder and water are sufficient, except in parts of the Akola district. Prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. The autumn crops are being harvested in many talukas. Sowing of the spring crops is progressing. Prices are fluctuating.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th October.*—No rain during the week. Rain is still wanted in Goona, Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and Nimar. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops have been slightly damaged in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar for want of rain. Cattle are in good condition, except in parts of the Bhopal Agency. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in some districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are high in Bundelkhand and Goona, and rising in some districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rain is much wanted in Shahpura, Merwara district, Jeypore, and Ulwar, where the unirrigated crops are withering for want of it. Prospects are generally fair, except in Jeypore and Bhurtpore. Agricultural stock are generally good, but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, except in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmer. Fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in eight States, fluctuating in two others, and falling in one, but are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 15th October.*—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of Indian-corn is almost completed. Sowings of wheat and barley are in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 16th October.*—The crops have been reaped. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th October.*—The weather is fine. Reaping of low-land rice has commenced.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.